FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 JULY 1984

Lebanon

All roads between East and West Beirut were open on 10 July following the decision by the committee of relatives of kidnapped and missing persons to transfer their sit-in from the crossing points to the mufti's office, Beirut radio reported. The committee decided to end its blockade of the crossing points after holding contacts with President Amin al-Jumayyil, who promised that its demand for the release of missing persons will be given top priority during the forthcoming Cabinet meeting. Air traffic to and from the airport was resumed after being suspended because of the closure of the airport road, according to the radio.

In another security development, gunmen from the "As-Sadr Brigades" kidnapped the head of the Libyan People's Bureau in West Beirut and subsequently warned other Libyan diplomats to leave the city in an anonymous telephone call to the bureau, Beirut radio reported. The kidnapped diplomat was later released and taken to the Lebanese-Syrian border, according to informed sources cited by AFP. Meanwhile, the Army's 6th Brigade was compelled to withdraw from one area of West Beirut because of the presence of "Hezbollah" gunmen on the streets, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon asserted.

As for Lebanon's relations with Syria, Beirut radio reported that government ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt will visit Damascus on 12 July to discuss political and security issues with the Syrian leaders. Lebanese sources in Damascus cited by Radio Monte Carlo linked their visit with moves to reopen the Beirut-Damascus highway.

PLO Affairs

PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Jordan after a "positive" meeting with King Husayn in an atmosphere of "brotherliness and understanding," Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. The results of Palestinian-Jordanian moves at all levels were discussed. While in Jordan, 'Arafat disclosed that Palestinian factions are expected to meet on 10 July to sign a political and organizational agreement, the radio added. In additional remarks reported by the Amman paper *JORDAN TIMES*, 'Arafat said that talks between the PLO's Faruq Qaddumi and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad were "successful" and that Syrian-Palestinian relations are "improving." Along these lines, efforts are being made to organize a meeting in Geneva between 'Arafat and Syrian Vice President Rif'at al-Asad, according to sources on the latter's staff cited by AFP.

Meanwhile, the meeting in Damascus between the National Alliance and the Democratic Alliance continued in a "volatile" fashion, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The dialogue between the two groups may be suspended until further notice unless new developments arise, the radio added.

In a related development, the Fatah representative in Kuwait affirmed to the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS* that Damascus has placed Fatah "dissident" Nimr Salih under house arrest because of differences with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Jordan

During the first round of talks between King Husayn and French President Francois Mitterrand, Husayn explained the various threats and developments in the region, Amman television reported. Jordanian and French viewpoints were "identical" on the issues discussed, the television added. In his banquet speech broadcast by Amman television, Husayn pointed out the problems of the Iran-Iraq war and Israeli "aggression." He praised France's policies and called for the reactivation of the UN Security Council's role, including negotiations based on Resolution 242. In his reply broadcast by the television, Mitterrand praised Jordan's economic development and said that French policy is based on presence, cooperation, and peace. He pointed out the importance for states to live within secure borders, the right of all peoples to decide their future, and his regrets that the Iran-Iraq war is continuing.

Kuwait-USSR

After his first round of talks in Moscow with USSR Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov, Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah confirmed that the Soviet leadership is willing to consider all of Kuwait's requests for various types of weapons, Kuwait radio reported citing KUNA.

Iran

A new clandestine radio, Radio of the Toiling People of Iran, broadcast on 7 July a recent Tudeh Party Central Committee statement condemning the Iranian regime's policies concerning the war with Iraq and repression inside the country. The radio announced a mailing address identical with the pro-Soviet clandestine Radio Iran Courier (Peyk-e Iran), last heard in 1976.

Afghanistan

In the past week Afghan Communications Minister Mohamman Aslam Watanjar has been shot and wounded by Defense Minister Abdol Qader, and Finance Minister Abdol Wakil may have been assassinated, AFP reported, citing Western diplomatic sources.

Afghan President Babrak Karmal, meanwhile, has left for the USSR in order to undergo a "general physical check-up," Kabul radio reported.

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Fatah's Nimr Salih Said Under House Arrest in Syria

GF091346 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 9 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Abu al-Adib [Salim az-Zanun, Fatah representative in Kuwait] has affirmed to *AL-QABAS* that Damascus has placed Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], one of the leaders of the Fatah dissident movement, under house arrest because of differences with Syrian Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

No confirmation of this report has been available from any Syrian source.

PFLP-GC To Hold Press Conference on POW's 10 Jul

JN100608 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] The PFLP-GC will hold a press conference today on the question of the Israeli POW's detained by the front. The press conference will be devoted to announcing the results of the negotiations conducted through Austrian mediators on the exchange of POW's with Israel.

AFP on Possible ‘Arafat Talks With Rif‘at al-Asad

NC091922 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva, July 9 (AFP) — Efforts were underway today to organize a meeting here within the ensuing 48 hours between Yasir ‘Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and Syrian Vice President Rif‘at al-Asad, sources on Mr al-Asad's staff said.

Mr ‘Arafat was due here tomorrow for ameeting with United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The Syrian vice president has lived in Geneva since June 1, when he came here ostensibly for medical care, amid reports of a power struggle in Damascus with his brother, President Hafiz al-Asad.

The sources said the ‘Arafat-Al-Asad meeting, if it takes place, would have "an historic character" and "would provoke numerous changes, Arab as well as Palestinian."

Relations between Mr ‘Arafat and Syria's leadership were all but broken off last winter after ‘Arafat loyalists clashed with PLO dissidents allied with Syria in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli. At the height of the battle, Rif‘at al-Asad made it clear more than once that he disapproved of the PLO dissidents' actions and had no part in them. Relations between Mr ‘Arafat and the Syrian Government improved somewhat after a visit to Damascus last week by Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO's Political Department and a close collaborator of Mr ‘Arafat.

Palestinian-Syrian Summit Discounted

GF091217 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Jul (QNA) — Salim az-Za‘nun, PNC deputy speaker and Fatah representative in Kuwait and the Gulf, has ruled out the possibility of holding a meeting soon between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Palestinian leader Yasir ‘Arafat.

In a statement to Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* published today, he said that reports disseminated about this meeting are unfounded and that this issue was not discussed during the meeting between Faruq Qaddumi, director of the PLO Political Department, and President al-Asad. He added that Qaddumi returned from Damascus with an optimistic impression on the possibility of mending Palestinian-Syrian relations. Salah Khalaf, Fatah Central Committee member, also ruled out the possibility of holding a Palestinian-Syrian summit in the near future. He pointed out in a similar statement to *AL-QABAS* published today that Palestinian-Syrian meetings will be held before the summit and that Fatah delegations will visit Damascus to discuss the various problems. Khalaf referred to the presence of what he termed a soothing in relations between Syria and Jordan, in addition to efforts designed to bring closer the Syrian and Jordanian views.

Voice of PLO Notes ‘Arafat's Amman Departure

JN091738 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu ‘Ammar [Yasir ‘Arafat] left Amman yesterday evening after a short visit to Jordan. During the visit, Abu ‘Ammar met with the Jordanian monarch King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials.

Our radio correspondent said the meeting which took place between brother leader Abu ‘Ammar and the Jordanian king was a positive one and that the topics discussed took place in an atmosphere of brotherliness and understanding. He added that during the meeting, they also discussed the results of Palestinian-Jordanian moves at all levels, including contacts made by both parties concerning the Palestinian cause in the international arena. The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Brothers Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; ‘Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad and Dr Hanna Nasir, PLO Executive Committee members; the PLO representative to Saudi Arabia; and the PLO Executive Committee representatives to Jordan. The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Ahmad ‘Ubaydat; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court; Court Minister ‘Adnan Abu ‘Awdah; Staff Lieutenant General Ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; Occupied Territories Minister Shawkat Mahmud; and Raja‘i ad-Dajani, secretary general of the Royal Court. The meeting was interrupted by a working luncheon attended by the members of the Palestinian and Jordanian sides.

Activities in Amman Discussed

JN091202 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 9 Jul 84 p 1

[By Lamis K. Andoni]

[Excerpts] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn Sunday conferred with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman

Yasir 'Arafat on the latest developments in the Arab world and means to enhance Jordanian-Palestinian relations. No details were disclosed on the talks, but Palestinian sources said that it was a regular meeting in which "no particular issue was emphasised." They said it was a continuation of previous discussions on the situation in the Israeli-occupied territories, the latest Arab developments, and means of consolidating Arab relations.

Mr 'Arafat flew in from Belgrade early Sunday and later addressed a meeting of the Palestinian Higher Educational Council which opened here Saturday.

Mr 'Arafat's visit to Jordan came on the eve of French President Francois Mitterrand's official visit to Jordan, but diplomatic sources said that a meeting will not take place between the two in Amman.

Addressing the Higher Palestinian Educational Council, Mr 'Arafat said that the French have promised him a meeting with Mr Mitterrand and to elevate the status of the PLO office in Paris. He explained that the promises were made last summer in return for a PLO approval to change the venue from Paris to Geneva of a conference in solidarity with the Palestinian people. The PLO chairman seemed to be trying to apply pressure on Mr Mitterrand because he said: "I really do not know the reason that made the French Government change its mind, but I think reporters can confront Mr Mitterrand with this question when he arrives here."

The Palestinian leader's visit to Jordan also came amidst reported progress in reconciliation efforts between the PLO and Syrian Government. In his speech to the Palestinian Higher Educational Council Mr 'Arafat said that talks between the head of the PLO's Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad last week "were successful" and that Syrian-Palestinian relations were improving." Mr Qaddumi arrived in Tunis from Damascus Saturday and Palestinian officials said "that the next step in the reconciliation efforts hangs on the Fatah Central Committee's reply to the Syrian position conveyed by Mr Qaddumi."

Palestinian officials here stressed that a rapprochement should not affect the ongoing dialogue with Jordan, and the deputy commander of PLO forces, Khalil al-Wazir, said last week that the PLO "has no choice but to maintain strong relations with Jordan."

Mr 'Arafat's previous visit to Jordan did not come out with any major development and Palestinian sources did not expect anything decisive to emerge until the meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) which will draw the PLO's future political line.

An agreement, which was reached between Fatah, the mainstream commando group led by Mr 'Arafat, and the left-wing four-party "democratic alliance," is said to have defined the lines of the future PLO's policies.

According to well-informed sources the Aden agreement reiterated commitment to a PNC resolution which calls for the establishment of confederal ties between Jordan and a future independent Palestinian state in any "liberated part of Palestine;" rejection of all American-sponsored peace settlement; and all political moves that infringe the right of the PLO to be the sole legitimate representatives of the Palestinian people. The Aden agreement includes a clause which pledges that the PLO shall never deputise nor mandate any party to represent the Palestinian people in any future negotiations or even to share its right of representing the Palestinian people.

Mr 'Arafat was expected to leave Wednesday night heading for Tunis to chair a meeting of the Fatah Central Committee there.

'Arafat Speech Stresses Operations in Lebanon

JN091801 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] In a speech he delivered yesterday at the Higher Palestinian Council for Education, Culture, and Science Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] stressed the war of attrition against Israel has been continuing since its invasion of Lebanon, and that 95 percent of the military operations against the Zionist forces in southern Lebanon are undertaken by Palestinians and Lebanese from the joint forces, or are operations planned by the Palestinian forces or financed and supported by these forces.

Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed the continuation of this war of attrition is due to the military training of 250,000 Palestinian in Lebanon and the distribution of 200,000 weapons there.

On higher education in the occupied homeland, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that the universities in the occupied territories represent the civilized aspect of the Palestinian revolution. The leader of the revolution stressed that despite the financial decicit the PLO is facing, this will not affect the programs of support for the Palestinian students and universities in the occupied homeland.

Brother Abu 'Ammar spoke about the Aden meetings. He said: All the Palestinian factions are expected to meet tomorrow, Tuesday, to sign a political and organizational agreement to give realistic solutions to the Palestinian crisis by controlling the deviations from the PNC resolution, by asserting the collegial leadership, or by holding a comprehensive dialogue prior to the convocation of the 17th PNC session.

'Arafat Leaves Tunis for Geneva 10 Jul

JN100953 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0924 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Tunis, 10 Jul (INA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Tunis this morning for Geneva on a short visit. Palestinian sources said that during this visit, 'Arafat will meet with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar who is already in Geneva, to discuss with him matters pertaining to the work of the UN committee on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the assistance this committee can give to the residents of the occupied Arab territories, and to explain the developments of the Palestine question and the situation in the Arab region.

Budapest TV Interviews 'Arafat, Khalaf

LD082041 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 8 Jul 84

[From "The Week" program; no video available]

[Text] Conflicting reports have been received from news agencies this week. According to some of these reports, Syrian-PLO relations are expected to be settled in the next few days. It may become possible after that to settle the differences within the Palestinian movement. This optimistic view gained currency after Syrian President al-Asad received Qaddumi, 'Arafat's colleague. However, according to other reports, certain Palestinian organizations enjoying Syrian support are not prepared to hold a comprehensive Palestinian dialogue until 'Arafat is dismissed. Alajos Chrudinak and Sandor Lukin arrived home from Tunis this weekend after interviewing 'Arafat and others. You will be able to watch their report in full on next Thursday evening's "Panorama."

[Chrudinak] This is Yasir 'Arafat's headquarters in Tunis. We have been trying in vain to interview him for over a year. The last time he turned us down was in Tripoli at the time of the Palestinian fratricidal war. He explained this by saying we had been the first in the world to have interviewed the commanders of the forces in rebellion against him. Before the interview proper, this was the unusual dialogue that went on in front of the cameras: Good day; how are you?

['Arafat speaking in Arabic with Hungarian translation superimposed] I am annoyed at you because you are against us.

[Chrudinak] You have been misinformed.

['Arafat] You have been unjustly attacking me recently.

[Chrudinak] That is not true, I have only shown the facts.

['Arafat] No, no.

[Chrudinak] You were not willing to give us an interview in Tripoli.

['Arafat] You did not even come to Tripoli.

[Chrudinak] Oh, yes, I was there.

['Arafat] But tell me, what has happened to the dissidents you interviewed?

[Chrudinak] Why, have they disappeared?

['Arafat] What has happened to the Palestinian dissidents for whom you carried out propaganda?

[Chrudinak] No, I only reported the events.

['Arafat] That film of yours was directed against me, and it was shown throughout the world.

[Chrudinak] First of all, it was not aimed at you.

['Arafat] It was shown in every socialist country.

[Chrudinak] Mr 'Arafat, you have been misinformed.

['Arafat] I have not been informed by anyone. I, myself, have seen the film.

[Chrudinak] If you had seen the film, you would not be saying this now. It was an objective report. Besides the rebels, Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Abu Salih [Nimr Salih], the film also included interviews with your deputy, Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], as well as Nayif Hawatimah and George Habash, who condemned the rebels.

[Unidentified speaker] Look, 'Arafat is annoyed with you, because you remained neutral and objective between the opposing sides. In his view, that was incorrect. Incidentally, I met you in Tripoli. You have changed, my friend.

['Arafat] I have not changed, circumstances have. Have you recorded all this?

[Chrudinak] Of course. Our conversation was broken off because the UN secretary general's envoy arrived. After that visit we followed our discussion but not in a serious way.

A few days ago Fatah reached an agreement in Aden with four Palestinian organizations opposed to it. If I am not mistaken, it was Fatah that made the concessions. Now, what about this Aden compromise, if I may call it that?

['Arafat] You can call it what you like because that is not what matters. What matters is the agreement.

[Chrudinak] I feel that this compromise between Fatah and the other four organizations may bring about the settling of the internal strife. However, it is even more important that your foreign minister, Faruq Qaddumi, has left for Damascus.

['Arafat] Yes, because he had been invited, he went to Damascus.

[Chrudinak] Yes, but as far as I know, President al-Asad first sent a message to you, through mediators, asking you to approve Qaddumi's visit to Damascus.

['Arafat] Where did you get that information?

[Chrudinak] Well, I am a journalist, and journalists are inquisitive people.

['Arafat] There is nothing I can say about this because Qaddumi is still holding talks in Damascus.

[Chrudinak] Do you expect that as a result of the talks, relations between Syria and the PLO will be settled? There is an urgent need for reconciliation.

['Arafat] You, too, know well that ever since a conflict arose between us and Syria in the wake of the Beirut battle, we have used the help of all our friends and Arab brothers to reach agreement with Syria. We gladly welcomed our Soviet friends' mediation. On the occasion of the most recent visit to Damascus by Comrade Aliyev, a member of the Politburo, the main topic of his talks was the relationship between Syria and the Palestinians. However, we also supported the Cuban comrades' mediation and Saudi Arabia's efforts, as well as the mediation attempts of Yemen and Algeria.

[Chrudinak] If Qaddumi's current mission to Syria proves to be successful, is it feasible you may return to Damascus from where you have been expelled?

['Arafat] Why not? A crisis arose between us in 1976 and I still returned to Damascus later.

[Chrudinak] So, there is no obstacle to this?

['Arafat] No, not in politics.

[Chrudinak] Would that take place before or after the convening of the Palestinian parliament?

['Arafat] Look, politics are about change. There is no eternal enmity in politics, nor is there eternal friendship.

[Chrudinak] But what does Abu Iyad, Fatah's No 2, think about all this? He is slightly left of 'Arafat.

[Abu Iyad speaking in Arabic with Hungarian translation superimposed] Faruq Qaddumi today again met Syrian President al-Asad. I and other leaders of the PLO expect a great deal from this meeting, because in the last 2 years we have learned what rivalry is all about. It is my conviction that for Syria, the PLO is indispensable, and vice versa. If relations between the PLO and Syria are to improve, the positive effects will be felt immediately both in Syria and within the PLO. The first steps were taken a few days ago. Contact was established with Damascus. I can state Faruq Qaddumi is very pleased with his talks with President al-Asad, which he described to me over the telephone as extremely productive. I expect positive developments to take place in Syrian-Palestinian relations in the coming days.

[Chrudinak] But all this happened after Fatah accepted all the demands of the opposition organizations in Aden, except the one calling for 'Arafat's dismissal. Is this really what happened?

[Abu Iyad] The main point is not that we accepted everything. What happened is that these organizations demanded internal reforms at the Aden meeting. They demanded organizational reforms and the modification of the current political line. But as we suggested reforms as well as they did, we proposed the reforms together. As far as 'Arafat's censure is concerned, the opposition did not demand it any more fervently in Aden this time than earlier. We rejected the proposals which suggested 'Arafat had to be dismissed because he was unsuitable for this role.

[Chrudinak] Do you think it possible that the relationship between the PLO and Syria can be settled before the next meeting of the Palestinian reconciliation conference at the end of next week in Algiers?

[Abu Iyad] I think this is the most important factor in the creation of Palestinian national unity, because if we do manage to settle relations between the PLO and Syria and Fatah and Syria, this will influence the attitude of the other organizations. Thus Syria has a role to play in the restoration of unity within the PLO and it must fulfill this role under any circumstances.

Khalil al-Wazir Interviewed in AR-RA'Y

JN071245 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 7 Jul 84 pp 1, 27

[Text] Amman —Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, responded to *AR-RA'Y* questions on several hot topics in the Palestinian arena. He talked about the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship, the circumstances of Faruq Qaddumi's meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, the obstruction of the 'Arafat- Mitterrand meeting, the Palestinian agreement in Algiers and Aden, the Palestinian-French relations, the conditions of the Palestinians in Lebanon, the Israeli plan to appoint Palestinian mayors to replace the Israelis, the reported improvement of conditions in our area if the Alignment wins in the next elections, and finally the story of pensioning off members of the Palestine Liberation Army and the Palestinian revolution forces.

Regarding Jordanian-Palestinian relations, Abu Jihad said: These relations are following the normal course. According to what has been agreed on during the previous meetings and in light of the latest statements released after the meetings, all are eager to maintain normal relations and to work collectively to develop and bolster them in a manner that serves the joint struggle against our enemy and serves our people in the occupied territory. He adds: It is well known that while walking this road we will encounter many attempts aimed at sabotaging this relationship and casting doubts on it. The direct reply to what was reported about a stage of lukewarmness in the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship is that we have no other option but to maintain this relationship and to be eager to promote it. This is based on our joint feeling of responsibility, our commitment to our causes, and the need to build this relationship to serve our people and their national cause. We still have a great deal to do in this regard so that we can continue work and construction.

Regarding both Abu al-Lutf's [Faruq Qaddumi] meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and relations with Syria, he said: It must be clear that since our departure from Syria and since the rift we had with it, we have been very careful to exert efforts to heal this rift and restore normal relations. This is based on the requirements of Palestinian and Arab struggle as well as on the desire to enable the Palestinian revolution to return to the positions it lost. We did this because we realize the importance of Syria's geographical, militant, and realistic position vis-a-vis the Palestine question. Within this context, we continued our efforts to open channels with Syria. We also continued to send mediators and to hold contacts with Syrian, Arab, and international parties concerning restoring this relationship, stressing we are looking forward to the return of militant relations to face up to the Zionist enemy's threats, to serve the Palestinian and Arab issue, and to end the dispute which benefits only the Zionist enemy. Abu Jihad adds: It is natural that this relationship should be based on mutual respect, non-interference in one another's internal affairs, and a desire to maintain the independence of the Palestinian national decisionmaking. We have always emphasized that our relationship with Syria does not mean getting into an axial policy with Syria against another side. This is the starting point governing our relations with any Arab side. We thus proceed from the fact the PLO and the Palestinian revolution get weaker when differences among our Arab nation's ranks get deeper; and that they become stronger when there is a strong Arab solidarity standing on our side and supporting our struggle.

Abu Jihad praised the efforts exerted by Algeria, Aden, Saudi Arabia, the sincere Syrian sides, the Soviet Union, and friendly international quarters to improve Syrian-Palestinian relations. He said: These efforts paved the way for Al-Asad's meeting with Abu al-Lutf the day before yesterday. We hope that this will serve as a beginning for the restoration of normal relations.

Regarding the Aden and Algiers agreements, he said: We believe that the final form of the agreement will be signed on the 10th of this month when the delegations arrive in Algiers. He said that this agreement will define the directions of the next Palestinian action, and a new basis for relations with the aim of enhancing national unity and turning over that painful, sometimes tragic, page of conflicts. Therefore, democratic dialogue, meetings, and talks will be the future trend that will crown the PNC meeting. There is a joint Palestinian will to get out of this impasse and begin a new stage.

Abu Jihad continues: We trust that what has been reached constitutes a solid background for a Palestinian agreement and comprises the basic forces in the Palestinian arena to preserve the PLO's legitimacy, safeguard its institutions, and help these institutions resume their work. The second meeting will be held after the 15th of this month. The Executive Committee, the PNC Bureau, and the general secretaries will be represented in it. This meeting will be a practical expression of the institutions' resumption of their work. During this meeting, a fixed date for a PNC session will be announced.

Asked about the clashes that took place in Beirut between the Palestinians on the one hand, and the Amal Movement and the Progressive Socialist Party's militias on the other, Abu Jihad said: We are pained to see some transgressions aimed at harming the intimate Palestinian-Lebanese relations bolstered through joint struggle and sacrifices in the Lebanese arena and in the battles of confrontation in defense of both the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. When we see some encroachments on our camps, we appeal to all the sincere people and to the national and Islamic leaderships to preserve the fraternal relationship and to avoid inflicting further wounds and panic on our people. These people are still facing massacres and aggressions from the enemy army and its agents, represented by Lahd's men and the Lebanese forces, both in the South and in their camps. The Palestinian people do not hesitate to share with the Lebanese any militant effort dictated by the new circumstances.

On the possible success of the Alignment and on the reflection of this success on the situation in the region, Abu Jihad said: They are election promises that will soon go with the wind. We must not forget history. It was the Labor Party which launched all wars against our nation and built the first settlement on Palestinian territory. It was this party which adopted the policy of deporting citizens from their land. It committed the massacres of Dayr Yasin, Kafr Qasim, Qalqilyah, Nahhalin, and Qibya. It was the party which declared Jerusalem a unified city after the 1967 war. The Alignment and the Likud are two faces of the same coin. One slaughters with a frown, and the other with a smile.

Regarding the Jordanian-Palestinian committee's fund and the difficulties facing it, he said: The fund is still facing the problem of some Arab countries' failure to fulfill their commitments. This has adversely affected our people's steadfastness in all sectors. Efforts are being exerted to make these Arab sides abide by their commitments.

Regarding the appointment of Arab mayors for Palestinian towns, Abu Jihad said: The Israeli plan to appoint Israeli mayors failed. It was an ugly picture of Israel's interference in the municipal councils' affairs. The defense minister and the coordinator of activities in the occupied territories want to replace them with Arabs. However, this attempt is also doomed to failure, because the Zionist enemy is determined to maintain the policy of rejecting the municipal councils' laws and bills and denying the citizens' right to election. All of the national forces and local functionaries and personalities have rejected the Israeli step and have insisted either on returning the legitimate mayors and legitimate councils, or on holding direct elections. In light of this insistence, the enemy will eventually find no cooperation from our people and their institutions in the occupied territory.

Regarding Palestinian-French relations, Abu Jihad said: We do not deny that the socialist French Government has adopted some positive steps toward the Palestinian revolution in several spheres, whether in Tripoli or with Mitterrand's reception of Abu al-Lutf within an Arab delegation, in addition to some stands in support of our Palestinian rights. We have always wished that France would play its role in the European sphere and at the EEC for the sake of leading a practical initiative that recognizes the Palestinian people's national rights. We cannot forget the nature of the U.S. pressures aimed at checking France from moving in this direction, in addition to many domestic factors which the Jewish community tries to exploit to obstruct any more advanced French steps.

He adds: The subject of arranging meetings with Mitterrand was discussed on several occasions. However, the factors which could lead to such meetings in the near future are still immature. The subject is still a topic of continuous discussion and consultations between the Palestinian and French sides.

OPEC Follow-Up Committee Meets in Vienna 9 Jul

JN091309 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0840 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Vienna, 9 Jul (INA) — The OPEC ministerial follow-up committee began its meeting here today to draw up the agenda of the 70th ministerial conference that will open here tomorrow.

Authoritative OPEC sources told an INA correspondent that the committee is not expected to recommend a change in the current prices or production ceiling due to the presence of an oil surplus in the market estimated at 800,000 barrels a day.

The sources added that the relative stability of prices in the world market does not encourage any increase in OPEC production quotas as this will threaten the adopted pricing structure of $29.

The sources indicated that the real price of Arab light crude oil in the spot market is currently less than $28, a matter which renders responding to the Nigerian and UAE request to increase their production quotas impossible. The adoption of such a measure would mean new reductions in OPEC's official price.

The follow-up committee, headed by Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, comprises the oil ministers of Algeria, Venezuela, and Indonesia.

Reportage on 10 July OPEC Ministerial Council

Iraq Urges Quota Revision

JN100827 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jul (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi has called for a change in the production quotas of the OPEC member states.

In a statement to the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* on the occasion of the OPEC Ministerial Council Conference which will begin its work in Vienna today, Taqi said: These quotas must be amended on the basis of the oil reserve, production capacity, and population of each state.

Taqi warned that failure to reach an agreement on this subject could lead to a major flaw and open the door to each state to produce as it wishes, which would increase speculation among the member states and create a more serious situation.

Taqi, who is currently in Vienna to attend the OPEC conference, emphasized the need to tackle this issue in an objective and scientific manner and with a sincere desire to maintain the cohesion of the organization as a leading force in the oil market.

Regarding the slump in the oil market and the deterioration in prices, the Iraqi minister emphasized the need for the OPEC member states to abide by the quota fixed for each of them and to refrain from giving any discounts in prices. Further deterioration of the oil situation, he said, could lead to a reduction in the official prices in the future.

The Iraqi minister ruled out the possibility of an agreement in the conference on the election of a new secretary general for OPEC due to the Iranian regime's insistence that the secretary general should be Iranian. The minister pointed out that Iraq has a candidate who would be better than the Iranian candidate on all counts.

Venezuelan Minister Discusses Production

PA100315 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT9 Jul 84

[Text] Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti said on Friday that Venezuela will not apply any pressure to effect an increase in oil production quotas. He made this statement in Vienna, Austria, where OPEC will beginning a meeting tomorrow. Hernandez Grisanti added that his country will make every effort to keep the oil market stable.

He also said that he has held informal talks with oil-producing countries that are not OPEC members and that have been producing excessively and flooding the market. We hope they can control their production and help to maintain market conditions that are favorable to all producers, Hernandez Grisanti concluded.

Nigeria Demands Higher Quota

AU101110 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1100 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Vienna — The OPEC ministers' conference opened in Vienna today with a Nigerian demand for a higher production quota. As the Nigerian oil minister, David-West, declared he would not be leaving for home without concessions for his country.

Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Yamani, however, foresees "no basic changes in the present structure."

According to Yamani, OPEC is currently producing about 1 million barrels more than agreed 17.5 million barrels a day.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Military Officials Discuss Emergency Plan

GF091406 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 8 Jul 84 p 3

[Excerpt] The directors of military operations in the armed forces of the GCC countries and their accompanying delegations began meetings Kuwait yesterday to discuss the means to strengthen and develop joint military cooperation among the six GCC countries in light of recent developments in the Arab Gulf region. Well-Informed sources told *AL-ANBA'* the military officials discussed details of the joint emergency plan to confront any incident which aims at the security of their countries.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister on Purchase of Soviet Weapons

GF100953 Doha QNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Jul (QNA) — Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim has announced the formation of three joint Soviet-Kuwaiti committees to define Kuwaits needs for sophisticated weapons. In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* published today, he said the committees will hold meetings today on issues of aviation, aerial defenses, and ground weapons. He pointed out that the amount of money Kuwait will pay for Soviet weapons will be decided by the joint committees in accordance with the size of the Kuwaiti weaponry needs.

Answering a question on whether Moscow intends to impose certain conditions in return for supplying Kuwait with sophisticated weaponry, Shaykh Salim as-Sabah said his country will take into consideration whether these conditions are in accordance with rules and military standards and norms by which most countries abide.

Reportage of Defense Minister's Moscow Visit

For Soviet and Kuwaiti coverage of the visit to Moscow of Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah, including reports on his meetings with Soviet military leaders, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 10 July Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

QATAR

AL-'ARAB on Kuwaiti Minister's Visit to USSR

GF090820 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0715 GMT 9 Jul 84

[From press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 9 Jul (WAKH) — The Qatari newspaper *AL-'ARAB* praised Kuwait's position regarding diversification of weapons to serve Arab issues, referring to the visit due to begin today by the Kuwaiti defense minister to the Soviet Union.

The paper went on to say Kuwait requested defensive weapons from the United States, yet the U.S. Government continues to procastinate and tries to impose conditions, thus keeping the issue pending. *AL-'ARAB* believes the U.S. stance, represented in procastination and imposition of conditions, triggered diversification of the sources of weapons to break the prevarication and maneuvering.

Concluding, the paper accentuated the Arab move to confront what the nation is exposed to entails a profound orientation toward friends.

SAUDI ARABIA

Libya's GPC Secretary General Visits Jidda

LD091648 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1540 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Jidda 9 Jul (SPA) — Dr Muftah Al-'Usta 'Umar, secretary general of the General People's Congress, arrived in Jidda at noon today for a visit to the Kingdom. He was welcomed on arrival by HRH Amir Sa'ud ibn 'Abd al-Muhsin, Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, deputy amir of Mecca, minister of state, and member of the Council of Ministers, and a number of officials.

UAE

Cabinet Approves 1984 Draft Budget

GF091640 Manama WAKH in English 1510 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Jul (WAKH) — The UAE Cabinet, at its weekly session today approved a draft budget of 17.239 billion dirhams ($4.7 billion) for the year 1984, Shaykh Hamdan ibn Rashid, UAE minister of finance and industry, said.

He said after a meeting of the Cabinet chaired by Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad, deputy prime minister, that the budget has a projected deficit of 4.3 billion dirhams ($1.6 billion).

The minister said the meeting also approved separate budgets for the Federal National Council of dh 15.75 million, the Emirates University dh 375 million, the Higher Council for Youth and Sports dh 81.9 million, the Administrative Development Institute dh 7.9 million and the National Computer Center dh 7.8 million. Shaykh Hamdan said the draft budgets will be submitted to the Supreme Council for approval.

The minister said the revenues of the budget came from the Emirates of Abu Dhabi which contributed 9.5 billion dirhams and Dubai which contributed 2.55 billion in addition to dh 804 million in revenues achieved by the various ministries and institutions.

He said that 1.6 billion dirhams were allocated in this year's budget for the investment programme which includes the completion of projects under construction.

Briefs

Outgoing FRG Envoy — Muhammad ibn Rashid, minister of defense, received in his office this morning Elmar Weindel, FRG ambassador to the UAE. He bade him farewell at the conclusion of his term of office. [Text] [Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Jul 84 GF]

Diplomatic Appointments — *AL-KHALIJ* learned the cabinet decided to make new appointments and changes in the Foreign Ministry's diplomatic corps. The decision involves Muhammad ibn Husayn ash-Sha'ali, ambassador at the ministry's secretariat, who will be appointed UAE permanent envoy to the United Nations, and 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Nasir an-Nuways, current UAE ambassador to India, who will be appointed ambassador to Austria. The decision also appoints 'Abd ar-Riza 'Abdallah Mahmud, minister plenipotentiary at the ministry's secretariat, as UAE ambassador to Somalia. Sa'id Muhammad ash-Shamisi, adviser at the ministry's secretariat will be promoted to minister plenipotentiary and will be appointed as UAE permanent envoy in Geneva. Ahmad Muhammad Ibrahim at-Tamimi will be promoted to minister plenipotentiary and appointed UAE ambassador to Bangladesh. The UAE Foreign Ministry has been informed of this decision for which a federal decree is to be issued. [Text] [Ash-Shariqah *AL-KHALIJ* in Arabic 7 Jul 84 p 1 GF]

Offshore Oilfield — Ash-Shariqah, 6 Jul (WAKH) — Shaykh Khalid ibn Saqr al-Qasimi, Ras al-Khaimah heir apparent, stated that during the past few days the Emirate of Ras al-Khaimah exported the first shipment of 843,000 barrels of oil from two wells in the Salih offshore field. The total production of the Salih offshore field is 10,000 barrels per day. In a statement published in today's issue of the newspaper *AL-KHALIJ*, Shaykh al-Qasimi said the Emirate of Ras al-Khaimah set up floating oil reservoirs near the field, the capacity of which is 3 million barrels. He indicated the main export area in the emirate will be in the island of Hulaylah, where work has started to set up necessary installations. [Excerpts] [Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 6 Jul 84 GF]

YAR

Briefs

Envoy to Lebanon — A presidential decree was issued today appointing Ahmad Muhammad al-Mutwakil YAR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Lebanon. [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jul 84 GF]

Ghali, Pelletreau Discuss Middle East Issues

NC091414 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jul (MENA) — Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with Robert Pelletreau, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, currently visiting Cairo.

After the meeting, attended by U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Veliotes, the U.S. official said the meeting was useful and fruitful and his visit to Egypt part of a tour in the area to familiarize himself with conditions in the Middle East.

Dr Ghali said the discussions during the meeting dealt with conditions in the region, chances of solving the Lebanese problem, and the importance of consolidating the peace process, particularly vis-a-vis the Palestinian question. He added that the American guest explained the results of his tour and his impressions in the states he visited — Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Israel.

Ghali explained that he asserted to the U.S. guest Egypt's resolve and determination to continue its moves to solve the Middle East problem, particularly the Palestinian question, the core and essence of the Middle East problem. He also asserted Egypt is keen on playing an effective role in efforts for a comprehensive and peaceful settlement in the Middle East. He further said there was an exchange of views on future moves to achieve this.

The U.S. official is scheduled to prepare a report, which he will submit to the U.S. Government, on the results of his tour in the area.

Polish Paper Interviews Ghali on Middle East Problems

AU091325 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 6,7,8 Jul 84 p 5

[Interview given by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, to Piotr Jendroszczyk: "The Middle East — The View From Cairo" — Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Jendroszczyk] Mr Minister, I would like to talk to you about the so-called Middle East problem as seen through the eyes of Egypt. Allow me, therefore, to begin by asking what is the priority topic in Egyptian foreign policy concerning the Middle East?

[Butrus Ghali] I believe the priority topic is a problem that requires treatment as such through its very nature. I mean the Palestinian problem. This is because unlike the many other conflicts in this region, here we are dealing with the problem of a state's existence.

At the same time, however, it is difficult not to notice that the Palestinian people's situation on the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip is rapidly deteriorating. Unless certain steps are taken, it may prove impossible to conudct a peaceful process based on UN Security Council Resolution No 242. This resolution foresees Israel's withdrawal from the territory occupied since 6 June 1967 in exchange for peace. Hence I believe that despite the war between Iraq and Iran, the destabilization of Lebanon, the confrontation between Somalia and Ethiopia, the destabilization of Chad, and the conflict in the Western Sahara — problems in which Egypt is interested — priority ought to be given to the Palestinian issue.

[Jendroszczyk] I would like to return to this topic later, but first could you please describe Egypt's relations with the Arab world.

[Ghali] Egypt is part of the Arab world, and sooner or later Arab solidarity will triumph and the Arab world will recognize Egypt diplomatically. Factual relations between the Arab states are much more important, and in this sphere there is cooperation. It is enough to mention the 3 million Egyptians working in various parts of the Arab world and the thousands of young Arabs from various countries who are studying in Egypt. Using various channels, we maintain contact with many Arab countries except Libya, Syria and to a certain extent Aden. In this context, I do not see the problem of a formal reintegration of Egypt into the Arab world as the most important one in our politics.

[Jendroszczyk] However, it seems to me, and this is not my view alone, but that of the majority of the world's press, that since he came into power, President Mubarak has been making a lot of effort to improve relations with the Arab world. What has been achieved in this sphere?

[Ghali] President Mubarak's policy is a continuation of As-Sadat's. We are ready to improve relations with the Arab world, but not at the expense of our commitments stemming from the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt.

[Jendroszczyk] Is Egypt ready to fulfill any demands named by some Arab countries in return for a further thaw in relations?

[Ghali] This is out of the question: We welcome a change in the Arab countries' stance toward Egypt and the transfer of the Arab League's headquarters from Tunis to Cairo, but we do not accept any preconditions.

[Jendroszczyk] Let us assume relations between Egypt and the Arab world will return to the state they were in before the Camp David agreement. How do you see the role of Egypt, the country with the largest Arab population, in the community of Arab countries?

[Ghali] Here one must differentiate between two matters. On the one hand we have economic matters and social and cultural cooperation, where Egypt continues to play a great role. I have already mentioned the Egyptians working abroad and the Arabs studying in Egypt. As far as politics is concerned, I believe Egypt may assume a leading role in seeking a peaceful settlement to the Middle East conflict. Just as it was during the period between the emergence of the Arab League and 1977 when As-Sadat visited Israel, Egypt is once again at the head of the Arab coalition directed against Israel.

[Jendroszczyk] Now let us return to the Palestinian issue. You said the situation on the West Bank and in the Gaza strip is rapidly deteriorating because of the Israeli Government's policy.

[Ghali] Yes. The fact is the Israeli Government is trying to destroy all the Palestinian institutions active there that let the Palestinian people preserve their national identiy.

[Jendroszczyk] The number of Jewish settlements on the West Bank, at the same time is growing: It seems to me in a few years' time, the number of Israeli settlers will reach such a level that there may be real difficulties resettling them in Israel. Do you not think this is one of the chief problems?

[Ghali] Right now there are no more than 30,000 Israeli settlers in this territory, about 3 percent of the total population there. The number of Jewish settlers in the Sinai was the same. Yet the ratio of Israelis to local population there was far greater. There was a large city, Yamit. I see the psychological aspect of building new settlements, but on the other hand this phenomenon has not yet reached the point of no return. But this point may be reached if we do not concentrate on the entirety of Palestinian affairs.

[Jendroszczyk] How are relations with the PLO shaping up?

[Ghali] We attach great importance to them. Yasir 'Arafat visited Cairo on 22 December last year. President Mubarak and Chairman 'Arafat met once again in Conakry at the funeral of President Sekou Toure. We maintain contact with PLO representatives, we exchange views, and we believe cooperation is very good.

[Jendroszczyk] Do you think there is a ready plan on which one could base the seeking of peace if it were possible to hold direct negotiations with Israel?

[Ghali] We are very flexible. I believe pragmatism and flexibility should dominate. Sitting down at the negotiating table is the most important matter. Then we can discuss various plans. We have never thought we have the right to impose conditions. We have tried various methods and they have brought success. Israel has withdrawn from the Sinai. We believe we must use this approach.

[Jendroszczyk] Egypt at the same time supports various plans that foresee a settlement of the conflict in various ways, plans such as the Reagan plan and Fes Plan.

[Ghali] There is nothing inconsistent about this. We support the Arab countries' plan adopted at Fes, and the Brezhenv, Ceausescu, and Reagan plan. We are flexible. The very start of negotiations is important for us.

[Jendroszczyk] Mr Minister, let me now proceed to another set of issues. I mean Egyptian-Israeli relations, which are often described as a cold peace. Do you regard this as an accurate description?

[Ghali] Yes, but even so one must not exaggerate. After all, there is an Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv and an Israeli Embassy in Cairo, plus an Egyptian Consulate in Eilat and an Israeli one in Alexandria. We export crude oil to Israel and 50,000 Israeli tourists come to Egypt every year. There are not warm ties between both countries, but even so relations between them do exist.

[Jendroszczyk] How long will this state of affairs continue? When, for example, will the Egyptian ambassador return to Tel Aviv?

[Ghali] As soon as the circumstances causing him to be recalled from Israel are changed. In other words: When Israel withdraws from Lebanon, when Palestinian institutions receive better conditions for activity in the occupied territories, and when negotiations commence on the subject of returning the Tabah enclave in the Sinai, still in Israeli hands, to Egypt.

[Jendroszczyk] To what extent do the war in Lebanon and the Iraq-Iran conflict affect a peaceful solution to the Middle East conflict?

[Ghali] What is happening in Lebanon especially during the past 2 years is drawing the world's attention away from the Palestinian problem. The same applies to the war in the Persian Gulf. So if these issues are settled, as well as many internal Arab disputes, this will help to move the Palestinian problem into the forefront.

[Jendroszczyk] Mr Minister, I am convinced the fact that you have received a Polish journalist is part of Polish-Egyptian relations. What is your opinion?

[Ghali] I believe relations between our countries are excellent. We cooperate culturally and economically. We think these relations can be improved even more through an exchange of opinions. As a member of the Nonaligned Movement, it matters to us to maintain good relations with both capitalist countries and socialist ones. That is why we wish to increase our contacts with the European socialist countries.

[Jendroszczyk] Thank you for the interview.

Abu Ghazalah Discusses Paris Talks With Mubarak

NC100826 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0745 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, at the Al-Qubbah Palace this morning. Abu Ghazalah briefed President Mubarak on the outcome of his talks with the French side in Paris. Abu Ghazalah arrived in Cairo last night following a 1-week visit to France.

Comments on Talks

NC100825 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, said his talks with French Defense Minister Charles Hernu dealt with the manufacture in Egypt of French fighter planes of the Mirage 2000 type and with fixing a date for the arrival in Cairo of the first batch of these planes, bought from France.

Abu Ghazalah, who arrived in Cairo from Paris last night, made a statement to *AL-AHRAM* today, saying the talks also touched on production capacity of the Egyptian military industries and prospects for increasing Egypt's production of French planes currently manufactured in Cairo: Alpha jets, Mirage 2000's and Gazelles. The two sides discussed increasing production of antiaircraft Crotal missiles and of other military industries. They also discussed expanding Egypt's role in producing equipment jointly manufactured with France, and the start of more advanced phases of joint production.

Abu Ghazalah also disclosed that during their 11 July meeting Presidents Husni Mubarak and Francois Mitterrand will discuss the outcome of his talks with the French defense minister. They will also examine several points on which the two sides have not reached full agreement.

Abu Ghazalah pointed out that the French side responded most favorably to Egypt's requests save for some points that need decisions at a higher level, or that call for coordination between the two sides. The two sides have agreed, Abu Ghazalah added, that military committees from both countries will be exchanging visits to follow up and complement details discussed during the talks.

Moreover, Abu Ghazalah said, the two sides discussed the situation in the Gulf and exchanged views on the impact of this war, the prospects for ending it, and the peaceful settlements currently proposed. They also discussed the situation in the Middle East.

Describes Cooperation With France

NC101101 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) — Following his meeting with President Mubarak today, Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, said he briefed the president on the outcome of his recent visit to France and on his talks with French Defense Minister Charles Hernu about military cooperation between the two countries.

Abu Ghazalah said he reviewed with the president the issues agreed upon in France, adding that these issues will not be made public before they are spelled out by the subcommittees which were set up for this purpose.

Abu Ghazalah noted that military committees will arrive from France and that during the span of a month full details will be available on how to run the Egyptian military industries at their highest capacity and how to increase military production of planes, missiles, ammunition, and guns.

Abu Ghazalah added he also reviewed with Mubarak the outcome of his Paris talks about the situation in the Middle East and some of the troubles in the region.

Answering a question about the French Mirage 2000, Abu Ghazalah said the plane will be assembled in Egypt as of next year. Abu Ghazalah also noted that the French side has agreed in principle to grant Egypt the right to market jointly-produced military products across the Middle East and Africa.

Abu Ghazalah said the Defense Ministry has drawn up a plan for its various industries until the year 1990 and this plan will be followed by another to cover the period 1990-2000. During his visit to France, Abu Ghazalah said, he concentrated on military industrial cooperation until 1992.

Abu Ghazalah described the joint Egyptian-French projects as operating properly. These projects include the manufacture of Alpha jets and Gazelle helicopters. The newest project, Abu Ghazalah said, will be the production of the Mirage 2000.

Abu Ghazalah indicated there is Egyptian-French cooperation in the production of missiles, particularly antiaircraft missiles, adding that the first stage for the manufacture of the Hawkeye missiles has been concluded and they are now in actual production.

Asked whether the recent Egyptian-French talks have dealt with cooperation in some of the civil projects carried out by the Armed Forces in Egypt, Abu Ghazalah said the two countries cooperate in building overpasses and contacts were made with some French companies to expedite the delivery of equipment to accelerate the implementation of these projects.

Mubarak Comments on New Cabinet Formation

NC101154 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1123 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak said the new Cabinet formation will be completed and announced shortly and the present Cabinet will continue to discharge its work in the meantime. In a statement made today, the president said: We are not rushing the new formation; we are studying it carefully, and when its final features are decided, we will start selecting the persons.

Asked about expected changes within the NDP, Mubarak answered that changes will be discussed after the new Cabinet is formed.

'Ali on Cabinet

NC101242 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1145 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, acting prime minister and foreign minister, said after meeting with President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today that consultations are continuing to form a new Cabinet because what is actually required is a strong and stable Cabinet.

On whether President Mubarak charged him today with the formation of a Cabinet, 'Ali said: Not yet; as I have said this is a consultation phase. Replying to a question on the new formation and whether it will be in one or two phases, after reports had been reiterated there will be a comprehensive Cabinet formation in October, 'Ali denied this and said the formation will be done in one phase.

Replying to a question on the date of the new Cabinet formation, 'Ali said: When I am charged to do so by the president. Asked about the date he will be charged with forming the Cabinet, he said: All this is premature. On the main trends and features of the new Cabinet, 'Ali said: It is still too early.

Radio-TV Union Readmitted to European Group

NC091618 Cairo MENA in English 1602 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Stockholm, July 9 (MENA) — The Egyptian Radio and Television Union is readmitted as a founder member of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) after being suspended from the union membership since 1958 for political reasons. The EDU General Assembly unanimously approved Egypt's readmittance to the union without paying new membership registration fees, being a founder member which froze its membership by its own free will.

Arab members states in the EBU, including Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Lebanon, and Jordan, took part in the unanimous voting for the return of Egypt to the union and welcomed its participation in the union proceedings. The European Union members welcomed Egypt's readmittance to the union as it has been one of the most active members in the fields of broadcasting engineering, programmes and in working out international laws and treaties on broadcasting dissemination.

Briefs

New Ambassador to Vatican — Cairo, 9 Jul (MENA) — The Foreign Ministry has received the Vatican Government's approval of the nomination of Ambassador Ahmad 'Adil as Egypt's ambassador to the Vatican and its nonresident ambassador to Malta. Egypt has in turn approved the nomination of Monsignor (Giovanni Morini) as the Vatican apostolic nuncio to Cairo. [Excerpt] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1314 GMT 9 Jul 84 NC]

Oil Agreement Amendments — Cairo, July 9 (MENA) — The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation [EGPC] is currently bent on amending the oil agreements it concluded with international companies operating in oil and natural gas exploration. These amendments, 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil of the EGPC said, aim at encouraging these companies to carry out drilling operations in deep waters at the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea in a bid to increase Egypt's output and reserves of crude oil and natural gas. The petroleum sector drives through its strategy to raise natural gas reserves to 12 trillion cubic feet which is the minimum required to form a stock to cope with the country's needs. This figure would also usher Egypt into the natural gas exporters market, Qandil added. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1503 GMT 9 Jul 84 NC]

Saddam Husayn Receives Kuwaiti Bank Official

JN091658 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] His Excellency President Saddam Husayn this morning received Ahmad Badi' al-Yasin, director of the Kuwaiti financing bank.

Communique No 1,521 Reports 8-9 Jul Operations

JN091555 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1528 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jul (INA) — Over the past 24 hours, the Iraqi Armed Forces killed two Iranian soldiers and seized the weapons carried by one of them. Communique No 1,521 issued here tonight by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command said that the Iraqi forces pounded a number of enemy positions and weapon emplacements east of Basra,destroying two weapon emplacements and two medium machine guns and killing those manning them.

The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,521 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic Armed Forces are continuing their activities against the expansionist Khomeyniite forces of aggression, in defense of Iraqi sovereignty and the principles of Iraq's glorious revolution. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. A force from one of our units clashed with a number of enemy troops opposite our forces in the central sector of the front, killing two of them and seizing the weapon of one of the casualties.One infantry position was destroyed in another area of the same sector.

2. Using various kinds of weapons, one of our forward units pounded a number of enemy positions and weapon emplacements opposite our forces east of Basra, destroying two weapon emplacements and two medium machine guns and killing those manning them.

3. One vehicle was destroyed in the northern sector of the front.

4. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 July 1984

Navy Chief: Any Ship in War Zone Will Be Hit

JN091805 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1702 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Paris, 9 Jul (INA) — Commodore 'Abd Muhammad 'Abdallah, commander of the Iraqi naval forces, has asserted that half of the Iranian naval force is now at the bottom of the sea and the other half is in hiding, incapable of any confrontation. In a statement to *AT-TALI'AH AL-'ARABIYAH* magazine, published here today, the commodore said that during the war Iraq has destroyed about 160 maritime targets in Iranian ports and that Lloyds Insurance Company confirmed the destruction of 100 of them.

The commodore warned of the consequences that would arise from any attempt to approach the exclusion zone, affirming that the Iraqi Navy would strike any ship or maritime target irrespective of the side that owns it if this ship or target is present within the exclusion zone defined by Iraq.

Conference on Gulf War Resumes Meetings

JN091200 Baghdad INA in English 1120 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, July 9, INA —The international conference on the impact of the Gulf war on world peace and security resumed here Monday with more delegates praising Iraq's positive response to peaceful efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war.

The delegates urged the Iranian regime to give up its intransigence and respond to international efforts to bring an end to the Iraq-Iran war, now in its fourth year.

The 3-day conference started here yesterday with the participation of some 850 delegates from all over the world.

Ramadan Receives Egyptian Party Delegation

JN091705 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, today received Dr Muhammad Hilmi Murad, secretary general of the Egyptian Socialist Labor Party, and the accompanying delegation who are visiting the country to participate in the international conference on the dangerous effects of the Gulf war on international peace and security.

During the meeting, relations between the two fraternal states and the means of bolstering them in order to serve the Arab nation were discussed. Taha Yasin Ramadan expressed the satisfaction of Iraq's leadership and people with the stand of the fraternal Egyptian Government, people, organizations, and parties toward Iraq, which has been fighting its defensive war agaisnt the Iranian aggressors for 4 years. He asserted that under the outstanding leadership of President Saddam Husayn, the Iraqis will continue the march of comprehensive development in all fields with the same stamina in order to wipe out any Iranian offensive.

The secretary general of the Egyptian Socialist Labor Party renewed the support of the Egyptian people for their Iraqi brothers who are confronting the Iranian regime's aggression in defense of the homeland's soil and the nation's dignity — a matter which is considered to be an honor for all the Arabs. He praised the comprehensive progress in the country despite the circumstances brought about by the war.

Reportage on Mitterrand Visit Continues

Opening of Official Talks

JN091901 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The Jordanian side headed by His Majesty King Husayn and the French side headed by His Excellency French President Francois Mitterrand held the first round of official talks at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. His Majesty King Husayn welcomed His Excellency President Francois Mitterrand, expressing his deep pleasure at the French president's visit to Jordan.

During the talks, his majesty the king explained the developments in the region, the threats which the region is facing, and the continuing dangers for security and stability in the region and the world. His majesty the king pointed out that instability in the region is the result of not reaching a just, comprehensive, and permanent solution to the Palestinian cause, which is considered the central issue and the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict. This is in addition to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war, Iran's rejection of peace calls and its continued aggression against Iraq's territories and territorial waters, and the expansion of Iran's aggression against the Gulf states.

His Majesty King Husayn praised the French stands which have supported Arab rights since 1967, especially its adoption of UN Resolution 242, which asserts the need for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and condemns the policy of aggression and expansion at the expense of the region's peoples and countries. His majesty the king also noted France's role within the European community which resulted in the Venice Declaration.

The Jordanian and French viewpoints were identical on the issues which were discussed.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Prince Muhammad, his majesty the king's personal representative; Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; Communications Minister Dr Muhammad az-Zabin; and Dr Hani Khasawinah, Jordanian ambassador in Paris. On the French side, the meeting was attended by the delegation accompanying President Mitterrand, and the French ambassador in Amman.

Mitterand, French Community Meeting

JN091912 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] President Francois Mitterrand met with the French community in Jordan at the French ambassador's residence in Amman this evening. President Mitterrand talked about the existing relations between Jordan and France. He said: I am now in a friendly country which has a deep-rooted civilization having traditional and historical relations with France. President Mitterrand noted the first round of talks he held with His Majesty King Husayn and the Jordanian officials. He said that these talks were very important and dealt with the issues of the regionand ways to bolster bilateral relations.

King Husayn Banquet Speech

JN092125 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1907 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Speech by King Husayn at dinner he hosted in Basman Palace on 9 July in honor of French President Francois Mitterrand — live]

[Text] Your Excellency President Francois Mitterrand: We welcome you with great pleasure at the beginning of your visit to Jordan. Queen Nur joins me in expressing our pleasure for your presence and that of your wife among us.

On behalf of the people and the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, I greet through you the friendly French people.

I would like to reaffirm to you that Jordan, which harbors cordial and friendly feelings for you, is proud of your presence and that of your accompanying delegation as dear guests of the Jordanian people.

Your Excellency, your visit to Jordan crowns the relations of friendship and cooperation which have been established between our two countries during the last two decades. Your visit is also a bright landmark on the road toward the future which we have decided to build through understanding and cooperation in order to consolidate what we have already achieved in the various spheres of development and culture.

This is demonstrated by the serious and joint action for the implementation of the agreements on cultural and technical cooperation between our two countries and by several ventures in the economic and public sectors.

The most prominent of these ventures is the development of the telecommunications network and the phosphate fertilizer plant which is a lofty edifice in our economic structure and clear evidence of what sincere cooperation can achieve within the framework of mutual interests and respect.

Your Excellency, the ever-increasing constructive relations between our two countries offers a vivid model of what North-South relations should be in the service of development and stability and for the attainment of international balance and peace.

I have great confidence in the development of these relations as long as they continue to proceed from the joint convictions of our two people and from the similar values and principles which are the basis of our two civilizations. These two civilizations have largely contributed to mankind's culture, intellect, and art.

Your Excellency. The eastern Mediterranean region, in whose heart Jordan is situated, has not witnessed in its recent history such a serious and tense situation as the present one. On the eastern end of this region, a grinding war is raging which is almost drawing the rest of the region's states as well as other world states into its burning abyss.

Iran, which has rejected all international mediations and peace efforts as well as all Iraq's peaceful initiatives, is continuing to adhere to its aggressive aims in expansion and interference in the affairs of others, disregarding the exacerbation of the situation in the Gulf region, the confrontations that may arise from it, and the serious consequences that may result from it concerning world peace and the international economy.

This places on the international organizations and the great powers a special responsibility and the urgent task to end this war and spread peace in the Gulf before the Gulf states are burned in the fire of their oil — a fire which has started spreading in the great expanses of this region. I am happy to express my extreme appreciation of your just, courageous stand on this war, because your support for Iraqi rights is support for the values of freedom, human dignity, and international responsibility for world peace. Your support has been a prominent contribution to fighting aggression everywhere.

In the western end of the eastern Mediterranean, there is an explosive, tense situation of another type. Israel has been occupying southern Lebanon for 2 years. In the Syrian Golan Heights, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip, Israel has been practicing colonialism at a time when colonialism is being eradicated. The prospects for peace seem more bleak after 17 years of occupation. The Palestinian people are suffering oppression, dismemberment, and ruin. As is the case in the Gulf, the situation here is also a result of an expansionist, aggressive policy. Israel, supported by a superpower, is increasing its intransigence and arrogance and is endeavoring to transform its military power into a force of acquired rights; it is taking advantage of the fait accompli, thus pushing the region toward despair, confrontation, and instability.

This deteriorating situation and the hopeless peace opportunities in the Middle East would not have been so had the UN role and its charter not been flouted. This situation would not have been had there been no deviation from the line of a comprehensive solution and had Israel abandoned its greed and desire to keep as much as it could of the spoils of war by reviving worn-out claims to justify its expansion. This situation would not have been had there been no international hesitation in curbing Israel's ambitions and had others stopped offering it material and political support and stopped being lenient in accepting its logic in the issue of negotiations — a logic that is aimed at imposing capitulation instead of reaching a balanced settlement that can be durable and permanent.

We believe in peace. We have worked and still are working to realize it. We believe in permanent peace that ensures justice to peoples and security for nations. We believe in a comprehensive peace in which all the parties concerned can take part, including the PLO; a peace that can restore the territores and Arab Jerusalem to their legitimate owners so that they can exercise in them their legitimate right of free existence and self-determination. This is the peace for which we have been working over the past 17 years, stemming from the statutes of international law, the UN Charter, and the principles that are stipulated in UN Security Council Resolution 242.

We have worked to realize peace with all sincerity and earnestness and under various circumstances. Now we have forebodings that the chances for peace are collapsing and its elements receding. The principle of land in exchange for peace is being ripped apart by the settlement programs. The principle of a comprehensive solution is harmed by the Camp David agreements, and Palestinian participation is still in doubt. The UN umbrella is being torn apart, the international conference idea is rendered absent by polarization, and Jerusalem, the city of peace, is now an election game. Despite this, our commitment to work for peace will continue because peace is a precious demand made by the countries and the peoples. Security and stability are some of the conditions of development, progress, and modernization which all nations aspire to achieve. Our Arab nation is not an exception to this. However, the adherence to these principles and the commitment to these objectives cannot be at the expense of the peoples' commitment to their freedom and rights. The impairment of this equation and the peoples' struggle for correcting it have always been behind the great events which have shaped history's records.

Your Excellency, our region is experiencing such an impairment. Anyone who believes that he can permanently establish this impairment will be misled and deluded. Right and justice will inevitably triumph, and the only thing that any intransigence inspired from a superiority of power can achieve is to prolong the state of tribulation of the peoples in the egion, including the Israeli people.

Your Excellency, the world still remembers the role that your noble nation played in building the civilization of mankind. The principles of freedom, justice, and equality championed by the French revolution still preserve their brilliance and attraction nearly 2 centuries after having illuminated the desert of oppression and tyranny. The peoples continue to derive from them motivation and inspiring force in their struggle for the attainment of their usurped rights. Our Arab nation, which highly values your great country's stands on the side of justice and rights hopes that you will exert more efforts for pushing the process of peace on the road that leads to a just and balanced settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. We are confident that your realization of the danger represented in the situation east of the Mediterranean and in view of your country's location on its western side will make your country sense the need to formulate an effective European political will amid this stagnation which prevails on the region and which heralds the most serious consequences. Our optimism is enhanced by your wise policy and your deep sense of responsibility toward world stability and peace, and this has been reflected in your foreign policy, whether through your action alone or through the European community. All this is proved by your clear efforts to prevent the entrenchment of international polarization and to decrease the possibilities of confrontation between the two superpowers, and by the worldwide credibility this responsible policy has won. Your presence in Lebanon as a factor of peace is only one of the many indications of this.

The lesson learned from the fumbling of the peace efforts and from the failure sustained by the experiment of placing all matters in the hands of one country is that there is a need to return to the United Nations where matters will be decided in accordance with its Charter and resolutions and where one could revive the principles which would be obliterated if one moves away from them.

The reactivation of the UN Security Council's role must take place through the convocation of an international conference within whose framework the parties concerned would negotiate on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution No 242. This will be the best guarantee for attaining a just and lasting peace for the Middle East crisis. We are greatly confident that from the premise of its principles, its commitment to international responsibility, its prestige on the international level, its permanent membership in the UN Security Council, and its status in the European Community, France will be a great help in rendering this course a success in the service of the region's stability and world peace.

Your Excellency, I and Queen Nur reiterate our happiness at your presence, that of your wife, and that of your accompanying delegation as beloved guests in Jordan and among its people.

Ladies and Gentlemen, allow me to raise a toast to His Excellency President Francois Mitterrand and to wish him and his wife health and happiness and a happy stay. You are welcome here, and may God's blessings and peace be upon you.

Mitterrand Addresses Banquet

JN092237 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1924 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Speech by French President Francois Mitterrand at a banquet given in his honor in Amman on 9 July — live in French with passage by passage translation into Arabic; translated from the Arabic]

[Text] Your Majesty, ladies and gentlemen: It gives us pleasure to express to Your Majesty and Her Majesty the queen our thanks for your kind invitation to us here in Jordan. I visited your country for the first time 35 years ago. It was a different place. We are fully aware of Jordan's long history, beginning with the Nabataeans. We will see the Petra ruins tomorrow. The Nabataeans exploited their distinctive geographic position and covered this area from here to the Arab Gulf.

We cannot hide the fact that this land is an integral part of the land of the prophets; it is the cradle of the three monotheistic religions. We cannot forget that the great Arab revolution broke out here in Jordan. The king's family, your predecessors, and even your grandfather had a great role to play in this revolution or revolt. The name of this family was associated with the Arab revolt even after World War I. Here modern Jordan was born; here the Arab renaissance was born. In addition to a deep-rooted history, Jordan is looking toward the future. This is proved by the fact that in 1979 the United Nations granted two countries, one of them Jordan, medals in recognition of their genuine economic progress.

The rate of growth you realized over the past 10 years is considered to be great, amounting to 10 percent, particularly if we notice Jordan's poor resources, with the exception of some potash and phosphate. This progress is basically due to the intelligence of the Jordanians, their ability for organization, and their discipline.

By combining the qualities of being ancient and modern, you, Your Majesty, are regarded as a symbol of this modern trend. You have been representing your country for over 30 years. This is also due to your ability, realism, and determination. I am pleased to meet with you again so as to resume the talks which we previously held in Paris. I am certain that my talks here will inspire me and make me proceed forward.

France sympathizes with your economic and social progress and is pleased to continue in helping push the wheels of progress forward. This is manifested by our projects in Aqaba and the telecommunications projects. These projects have proved our ability, knowledge, and expertise. We hope that these projects will continue in the future. The French nationals who live here in Jordan met me today and expressed their appreciation for the hospitality of the Jordanians. The cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation between Jordan and France is proceeding in the best possible manner. It is concentrating on some priority problems connected with Jordanian economic plans. Hence, France is contributing toward Jordan's progress and is laying down a brick in the Jordanian monument, a monument which is regarded as a paragon of stability and on oasis of peace in an area that is regrettably afflicted by war.

French-Jordanian relations explain the three principles on which French policy in the Middle and Near East is based; namely, presence [al-wujud], cooperation, and peace. I would like to stress the first principle, namely, presence. Centuries ago, and in view of our position, friendships, and interests, we established special relations with this region's peoples and states. There is a special relationship that connects us with Lebanon. We feel that we have duties toward it. Therefore, and regardless of French contribution to the peace force, there are 100 French observers to supervise the process of establishing peace in Lebanon, in addition to 7,000 French nationals residing in Lebanon. The aim is to realize this country's sovereignty and protect its territorial integrity and independence after it has undergone a bloody war.

After this comes stability and peace. We can never hope to realize peace in this region unless we respect some basic principles. Every state, including your state, Jordan; including Lebanon, and even Israel has the right to live within secure, recognized boundaries. Then comes the right of all peoples in the region, including the Palestinian people, to decide their future. I stated this in the Israeli Knesset during my visit in March 1982. There must be dialogue, rather than force, in addition to the respect of the rights of others and the resolutions of the international community.

Here we reiterate our desire, being one of the permanent UN Security Council member-states, to continue shouldering our special responsibility, particularly the Security Council resolutions such as Resolutions 242 and 338.

We must reach a permanent settlement that stresses the Arab people's rights. This has been repeatedly affirmed by his majesty.

There is no magic solution. However, the peoples of this region must adhere to simple principles. We assure these peoples that we support them with all our power and through the cooperation of the European organization, the EC. Here I would like to stress the role of this organization. In the end we would be able to establish mutual recognition rather than denying others this recognition. We would establish cooperation instead of hatred. I would like to praise the current Jordanian-Palestinian relations. We believe that these relations constitute a positive element which we wish would continue.

Here I hope that we will be able, as you have pointed out, to return to the negotiating table. I thing that this means all the parties concerned. We will never agree to the liquidation of the Palestinians because this contradicts the principles and the rights which France recognizes.

We have always thought it very difficult for us to respect the resolutions we reach if the two superpowers do not play their roles. However, we should be careful that the situation should not be transformed into a confrontation between the East and the West or that the current confrontation is increased. We do not want this to happen.

There are real dangers threatening you from the eastern part of the Middle East. We regret the continuation of this bloody war that is raging between Iraq and Iran, because it is exhausting the resources of two countries and threatening the freedom of international trade in the Gulf. France has repeatedly said that it does not want the racial balance between the Arabs and the Iranians disturbed. We are adhering to our duties toward a country like Iraq. We are continuing to cooperate with various states in the Gulf, as you yourselves are doing. This, however, does not mean that we oppose Iran. France has offered several proposals for a cease-fire between the two warring states in order to pave the way for peace. We supported UN Security Council Resolution 540. We are always ready to contribute in the same direction so as to reach a peaceful solution to this conflict. Here, Your Majesty, I will be pleased to hear your views, remarks, and advice and I will work according to them.

These are the general principles on which I will rely during my talks with you tomorrow — talks that I am happy to say will be a continuation of today's talks.

In concluding my speech, I would like to hope that this region, which basically represents our culture; our religion, which we in France believe in; and our civilization will overcome its difficulties and reach peace so that all the peoples in the region will benefit from such a peace. Here I will not forget to praise Jordan's important role under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn.

I raise my glass to toast His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur for the happiness and propserity of the Jordanian people, the friendship that binds us, and for peace within a framework of justice — a peace which we both are endeavoring to achieve.

Sharaf on Possible Results

JN092030 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1721 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Interview with Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Antoine Abu Samra in Amman; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Antoine Abu Samra] Jordan today plays host to the French president. In short, what does Jordan expect from this visit and what will it tell the French president?

[Layla Sharaf] We believe that France has a special role to play in the Arab region; that France's historical relations and past stands qualify it to play such a special role. Therefore, we expect the French president's visit to Jordan to be an occasion for him to have a direct understanding and come to grips with the Israeli-Arab struggle and the real dimensions of the Palestinian problem.

We expect the visit to be an occasion during which the French president and officials will have new ideas so that their future decisions on this region will be positively affected. We are at the beginning of a new phase in the Arab-Israeli struggle, particularly when the situation in Israel and the United States is changing or when these situations [word indistinct]. A new phase will begin not only on the Jordanian or Arab level, but on the world level as well. We expect France will play an important role in this phase, particularly since France is more disinterested and more distant from U.S. policy. I mean that Britain is more in agreement with U.S. policy and therefore its role will be less independent, if this is the expression I want, concerning the Israeli-Arab struggle.

France can play the role of the bridge among all parties concerned. For France to be closely and directly acquainted with the situation will be great support for a genuine, positive, and decisive march.

[Abu Samra] There is a general feeling that some capitals are awaiting a change. This change is expected in light of the Israeli election results. Frankly speaking, an Israeli Labor Party sucess is being awaited. If the Labor Party succeeds, will this be a positive element in terms of solving the Palestinian problem?

[Sharaf] In fact, the situation will become positive when Israel's position changes and when the U.S. stand changes. As for who comes and who goes, this is not known. We believe that the Labor Party is not much different in its present policy from the Likud. This is because the Zionist standpoints of both are the same. The difference is that the Likud is not experienced in foreign policy. It is impudent in its foreign policy. On the other hand, the Labor Party is smooth; it knows how to formulate its stands in a way that can deceive the Western democracies and make it appear as a democratic, magnanimous party that loves peace and endeavors to realize peace. In essence, the Labor Party and the Likud are the same. It may be that the Labor Party is more threatening to us than the Likud's impudence because this impudence has shown Israel's true colors. The Labor Party is like the woman who puts cosmetics on her face in order to hide her ugliness.

Therefore, the Labor Party may present deceptive peace proposals tempting in appearance but decptive in reality. The West may be deceived because, it is traditionally connected with the Labor Party, particularly the Socialist International, the Zionist movement, the Zionist lobby in the United States and the United Kingdom, and the ruling circles in the democratic West.

[Abu Samra] Several plans such as the Fes plan, the Reagan plan, and the French-Egyptian plan have been presented for resolving the Middle East crisis. As yet, we have not reached any results. Some people call for an international conference and others say that the international conference will take too much time to produce results. Is it possible for us to reach a new, compromise plan from the French-Egyptian plan, the Fes plan, and the Reagan plan? Is it possible that a new plan will eminate from the French president's visit to Amman?

[Sharaf] No. Not as fast as this. No new plan will emerge as fast as this. There will be great suffering at giving birth to a new plan because I believe that we cannot ednure any new initiative or plan [word indistinct]. Any new plan or initiative should contain the elements of a final, just, lasting, and comprehensive solution. Any solution that lacks the elements of a lasting, just, and comprehensive peace cannot be considered as a solution at all [word indistinct].

We can note that these initiatives include some positive elements. There are meeting points and there are joint elements in these initiatives. These might form a base for [word indistinct] solution. We in Jordan can say that His Majesty King Husayn was the first to call for an international conference before any calls by the United Nations, before the French plan, before Syria's call, and before any call by any other person, body, or country for such an international conference and an international canopy under which peace can progress. This international conference might be able to create the required balance between the disputing parties on the one hand and those concerned with this dispute on the other, or to produce a positive initiative based on the positive elements that exist in all the previous initiatives that stem from Resolution 242; from the inadmissibility of the occupation of territory by force, from the Palestinians' rights in their homeland, from the basic human rights that should not be violated, and from the peoples' rights in their countries and their own entities.

[Abu Samra] Many issues will be raised during this visit, and we believe that the Lebanese and the Gulf problems will be among these issues. Regarding Lebanon, what is Jordan's position and how does it views any solution to the Lebanese problem?

[Sharaf] Jordan has supported and continues to support legitimacy. It also supports Lebanon's full unity and stability and peace in Lebanon. This is what every Arab country and every Arab brother wishes for Lebanon. Of course, we will discuss the Lebanese issue with President Mitterrand and the French delegation, and we may not differ much because France's position toward Lebanon has always been positive, always contributing to the efforts to reach what we hope for Lebanon. We will also concentrate on the fact that the Lebanese issue is part of the Middle East dispute, of the Arab-Israeli dispute, of a solution to the Palestinian problem and of the Palestinian people's rights. Because without a basic solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute, particularly the Palestinian people's cause, there will never be any stability in either Lebanon or in any other country.

We also believe that France might have dealt with the Lebanese issue on a purely Lebanese domestic level. This is not sufficient for the great crisis in Lebanon. We should view the problem in Lebanon as part of the conflict in the region and as having deep consequences. Therefore, we will draw the French president's attention to the fact that dealing with the Lebanese problem should not take place within Lebanon itself, but within the greater framework of which Lebanon is a part.

[Abu Samra] The important factor in the Gulf issue is the interference. Many countries are against interference in the Gulf so that the war will not expand. It has been said that Jordan wants to interfere or to dispatch [forces]. It has also been said that Jordan was asked to dispatch [forces]or it offered to dispatch its forces there. What is the reality of all this to Jordan? Is Jordan ready to interfere militarily in the Gulf?

[Sharaf] Jordan has always supported fraternal Arabs in all spheres and at any cost. However, Jordan cannot support its brothers unless they need or ask for this support. Until now, they have not needed this support. We hope that they will not need it. Jordan has not offered to dispatch forces. Jordan offered its complete readiness to comply with the requests of the fraternal Arabs exposed to the Iranian dangers in case they need it. In other words, we do not offer specific forces and security arrangements. We offered Jordan's readiness —which has existed for 20 years —to support Arab stands and to protect the Arab territory anywhere at any cost.

[Abu Samra] Are there more points of agreement between Amman and Paris than points of disagreement regarding the Gulf? Are there any disagreements between Amman and Paris concerning the Gulf issue?

[Sharaf] No, I do not think that there are points of disagreement. If there are points of disagreement, it will be in the details which have not appeared until now. We hold France's stand on the Gulf war in esteem. We believe that France is following the correct path. We hope that Arab-French agreement will continue.

[Abu Samra] An Israeli minister recently announced that there is an agreement between Jordan and the Labor Party, if it assumes power, concerning the future of the West Bank. Jordan denied the report. In your opinion, why was this report disseminated?

[Sharaf] In fact, we are used to Israel's rumors and lies every now and then for its own purposes or for international purposes in order to create a certain image for a certain stand at a certain stage. This is part of Israel's campaigns to which we are accustomed. We must not respond to Israel on these matters, because it will place us in a defensive position while we are not in that position. The entire world knows that there were no representatives of His Majesty King Husayn or Jordanians in Morocco. Neither was there any agreement. The whole matter does not deserve any reply. However, if we are asked we will say that the election restraints and the strong competition between the Likud and the Ma'arakh have made the [Israeli]science minister make these statements in order to harm the Labor Party in the election campaigns. This is how we explain it. However, there should be another Israeli explanation, because this is not new. The most important matter is that the Arab brain rejects [indistinct words]. It is time we knew and rejected Israel's lies. For 30 years, we believed Israel's rumors and statements and rejected all frank and direct statements made by our leaders and officials. This is part of the Arab weakness and lack of confidence. [indistinct words]

[Abu Samra] [Indistinct words] The French president's visit to Amman, what is the relationship with Damascus in light of exchanging the congratulatory cables on 'Id al-Fitr? Is there any improvement in the relations?

[Sharaf] There is nothing tangible. There is also no change in Syria's policy which calls on us to change our own position. We always open our hands and hearts to all Arab brothers. However, we adopt political, pan-Arab, and national stands which we cannot relinquish nor bargain over. We follow these stands. There is nothing tangible now in this relationship. Doors among Arab brothers are always open. We will not complicate opportunities for agreement. There will be no problems if our policies differ.

French Spokesman on Talks

JN100727 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Elysee official spokesman Michel (Fuzel) has commented on the official Franco-Jordanian talks: The talks His Majesty King Husayn held with President Mitterrand took place in an atmosphere of mutual friendship and confidence.

The Jordanian and French sides stressed their readiness to spare no effort to contribute toward achieving a comprehensive and just solution to all the region's problems.

The spokesman pointed out that President Mitterrand stressed that the Iraq-Iran war does not concern only Iraq, but also all the Arab states. He said that this war threatens stability in the Gulf region.

He explained that President Mitterrand touched on France's known stands toward the Palestinian question — stands which he stressed in the Israeli Knesset during the difficult stages in Lebanon.

The official French spokesman said: President Mitterrand refered to the concept of convening an international conference including all the concerned parties to the problems of this region. France is ready to work in this direction. He added that the French-Jordanian viewpoints were identical regarding keeping the Middle East region away from the conflict of the two superpowers.

Hungarian President on Bilateral Relations

JN091552 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Budapest, 9 Jul (PETRA) — Hungarian President Pal Losonczi has praised the existing relations between Jordan and Hungary in various fields and stressed the need to promote them. While accepting the credentials of Jordan's ambassador to the SFRY, Walid as-Sa'di, as Jordan's nonresident ambassador to Hungary, Losonczi expressed his wishes of good health and happiness for His Majesty King Husayn and of further progress and prosperity for the Jordanian people.

As-Sa'di then expressed the thanks of Jordan's king, government, and people to Hungary for its principled positions toward the Arab causes, particularly the Palestine question. He also conveyed to the Hungarian president King Husayn's greetings and his wishes that the Hungarian people will realize further progress and prosperity.

As-Sa'di also stressed Jordan's sincere desire to develop bilateral relations in all fields. He also met with a number of officials there and discussed with them ways to develop bilateral economic and educational relations.

Briefs

Cabinet Adviser — Amman, *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* — The Council of Ministers has decided to transfer Butrus Salah from his post as Information Ministry under secretary to the post of adviser at the Prime Ministry. [Text] [Amman *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* in Arabic 9 Jul 84 p 1 JN]

Cabinet Makes New Appointments — Amman, PETRA — Information Minister Layla Sharaf told a PETRA correspondent after yesterday's Cabinet session that the Council of Ministers has decided to appoint Muhammad Rasul al-Kilani and Dr Muhammad 'Affash al-'Udwan ambassadors at the Foreign Ministry as of the 16th of this month. It was also decided to appoint Dr Nazim 'Arif under secretary of the Transportation Ministry. [Amman *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* in Arabic 9 Jul 84 pp 1, 19 JN]

Letter of Credit Opened — Amman, *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* — Sources at the Jordanian Industry and Trade Ministry have said that the ministry has opened a letter of credit valuedat $10 million monthly to cover the purchase of quantities of Iraqi oil in accordance with the agreement recently signed between the two countries during the Iraqi oil minister's visit to Jordan. These quantities are estimated to meet one sixth of Jordan's oil needs. [Excerpt] [Amman *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* in Arabic 9 Jul 84 p 1 JN]

Further on Handling of Kidnapped Persons Issue

Amal Member's View

NC091206 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpts] There has been much give and take since this morning regarding the resumption of air traffic at [Beirut] airport today on the premise this matter is linked with the roads cut by the families of kidnapped persons. After the suspension of air traffic at 0800 today, a Middle East Airlines plane landed at 1210 with 102 passengers on board. The plane was received by senior airport officials, Amal Movement member Haytham Jum'ah, and citizens who managed to arrive at the airport.

Haytham Jum'ah went to the airport this morning and met with senior employees there. They discussed the subject of air traffic. After the meeting, Jum'ah said:

[Begin recording] [Jum'ah] In fact, a decision has been made to open the airport. Everybody agreed on opening it, but the families are anxious for the return of those who are absent. Also, there are families of kidnapped persons who are anxious for the return of their loved ones. The issue is a humanitarian issue which should be solved. A happy ending should be found so that we will rid ourselves of this issue. The crisis started with the kidnapped persons, and, God willing, it will end with the kidnapped persons.

The issue of the kidnapped persons is a humanitarian and just one. We should deal with this issue. I believe that the issue is being dealt with. There are contacts among various parties and leaders. We should achieve good results. God willing, the airport will open, the port will open, and the security plan will succeed. God willing, this will be the beginning for liberating the South and opening the southern road.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Jum'ah, through the contacts that are taking place, do you expect...

[Jum'ah interrupts] The airport is open officially but the road to it is closed. We know why it is closed. God willing, if tangible results are achieved, the situation will not remain as it is forever.

[Reporter] When do you expect tangible results to be achieved in this respect?

[Jum'ah] God willing, soon.

[Reporter] Is there a specific date?

[Jum'ah] No. I [words indistinct] because we are facilitating all matters.

[Reporter] In the event, the contacts do not succeed, God forbid?

[Jum'ah] [words indistinct] in order to emphasize the opening of this beneficial public utility — the airport — and to emphasize Lebanon's openness to the world, we came here despite all the obstacles on the road. These obstacles stand before all the citizens; we are among these citizens and we faced these obstacles. We surmounted the obstacles to prove and declare that we want the airport to open and it should be opened and remain the vital artery and the gate between Lebanon and the world.

[Reporter] In case these contacts get bogged down, do you expect Beirut airport to remain in its present state?

[Jum'ah] I do not believe that all the crossing points between the Lebanese areas and the roads are closed. The announcement of the port and Beirut airport's opening is significant after 160 days of closure. All the people are returning joyfully. We want their joy to be complete with the return of the kidnapped persons. It is unreasonable that this subject should remain closed. It is a question of drawing the attention of all those concerned to this subject. God willing, everybody will resolve this issue in a happy manner for everyone.

[Reporter] As far as the Amal Movement is concerned, is it prepared to release the kidnapped persons it is holding?

[Jum'ah] Immediately. The Amal Movement has never objected to releasing the kidnapped persons. The kidnapped persons with Amal are being generously treated and their families visit them. [end recording]

Birri Questions Actions

NC091431 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri this afternoon warned relatives of kidnapped persons that certain people will exploit this issue. Birri asked why main roads had been cut and said these actions will not yield good results. Haytham Jum'ah, member of the Amal Movement Bureau, has said that Birri today recommended that no kidnapped person should be released before the Cabinet meets. This has induced the relatives of those kidnapped to exploit the time for instigation. Jum'ah noted that the release of the kidnapped persons requires a political decision.

Birri on Exploiting Issue

NC091802 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri met this afternoon with Muhsin Dallul, deputy leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, with whom he discussed the current situation.

Before leaving his office, Minister Birri was asked about the question of the kidnapped persons and about what happened today. He said: There is no doubt the question of the kidnapped persons comes at the top of priorities that must be solved because of its humanitarian significance. It is one of the most important vestiges of the ugly and painful war since 1975. The question of the kidnapped persons also has a detested sectarian nature which beyond any doubt affects the march of national unity. In principle, we are directly concerned in solving this question and in bringing about the return of all kidnapped persons to their relatives and families.

Minister Birri added: Our commitment is well known, having been established through the various committees and efforts to deal with this question, whether through petitions, sit-ins, strikes, or demonstrations. However, we cannot understand what happened today in particular. If demonstrations at crossing points or the blocking of these points is to give momentum to moves for releasing the kidnapped persons, we simply cannot understand the reason for blocking main and side streets in West Beirut, its suburb, and the airport, for setting tires on fire, for disrupting law and order, and for resisting the soldiers of the 6th Brigade. We never knew that Verdun Street was responsible for the kidnapping of those we are seeking to have released. The reopening of the airport was obstructed while the port was reopened.

Minister Birri said: I do not believe the kidnappers have been affected by what is happening in West Beirut. We are concerned about the purity of the demonstrations and the sincerity of the victims' relatives. We must warn against exploiting the issue. We must not forget the main issue, namely the return of those kidnapped, through preoccupation with security issues covered by the smoke of burning tires. Minister Birri said tampering with the fate of innocent people, missing persons, and the homeland is a new crime that is no less important than the question of the kidnapped persons.

Issue Cabinet Priority

NC091308 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Dr Husayn al-Quwatli, director general of the mufti's office, accompanied by a delegation of the relatives of kidnapped persons committee, today visited the presidential palace in B'abda where he and President Amin al-Jumayyil discussed ways of solving this humanitarian issue. In a statement after the meeting, Al-Quwatli said:

[Begin recording][Al-Quwatli] We had the honor of meeting with the president who showed every understanding regarding this issue. We received his personal affection because he is personally concerned. We appreciate this great affection and wish to stress that his excellency has accepted the views presented by the relatives of kidnapped persons committee. He decided to deal with this issue at the highest level with the Cabinet during its Wednesday session, giving the issue top priority on the agenda. The responsibility is a joint one which his excellency wants all officials in the legislative authority to share. This is the positive and sincere stance which we saw and felt from the president.

[Unidentified reporter] How many persons have been kidnapped?

['Abd al-Amir][Spokesman for the relatives of kidnapped persons committee] according to the lists, there were several phases of kidnapping, the first from 1975 to 1981, and the number of kidnapped Lebanese total 600, including missing persons. The second phase beginning from the Israeli incursion to 6 February amounted to 700 kidnapped Lebanese. We are seeking the fate of each. Other groups failed to compile lists of kidnapped persons as we did in West Beirut. There are 1,200 kidnapped persons of various nationalities. We had these lists prepared in the mufti's office under his supervision.

[Reporter] What do you mean by various nationalities?

['Abd al-Amir] These include Arabs, Palestinians, Syrians, Turks, Jordanians, and others who were in Lebanon. These lists need to be completed as many names must still be included. [end recording]

Skaf, Officials Consider Problem

NC091315 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Joseph Skaf, minister of information and acting interior minister, has held several contacts with Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Ministers Salim al-Huss and Nabih Birri, and with the head of the International Red Cross mission. These contacts centered on the kidnapped issue and means for solving it.

Minister Skaf met with Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, director of the Internal Security Forces, and held another meeting with Dr Jamil Na'mah, director general of public security, during which the kidnapped issue was discussed.

Lebanese Forces Council Discussion

NC091744 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Command Council held a meeting today during which it heard a report on the outcome of the tour made by Na'um Farah, head of the External Relations Department, to France and Egypt.

The conferees discussed the disruption in the implementation of the security plan as it affects the reopening of the crossing points, and also the exploitation of the question of the kidnapped persons. The council drew the attention of those concerned with this humanitarian question to the fact that since 1975, thousands of Christians have been kidnapped by the Palestinians, the Syrians, and their associates. The council underlined the fact that the mobilization and agitation of the kidnapped persons' relatives are aimed at aborting the security plan's implementation.

Missing Persons Committee Statement

NC091950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The Committee of Relatives of Kidnapped and Missing Persons tonight announced it is moving the sit-in from the crossing points to the mufti's office and presenting its demands to the government for discussion at the Cabinet meeting.

The committee met at 1800 today in the residence of Minister al-Huss in the presence of Jabal Lubnan Mufti Shaykh Muhammad 'Ali al-Juzu, former minister Malik Salam, Director General of the Mufti's Office Dr Husayn al-Quwatli, Muhammad Yasin, Sami 'Abd al-Baqi, Siham Barraj, Na'mah Hamiyah, and a delegation of relatives of kidnapped persons.

After the meeting, the following statement was released:

Following the contacts and meetings which the Committee of Relatives of Kidnapped, Missing, and Detained Persons held with various officials, including President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and His Eminence Mufti of the Republic Shaykh Hasan Khalid and following the lengthy meeting held at Dr Salim al-Huss' residence in the presence of a committee from the mufti's office and our committee, it was decided to maintain the sit-in in the mufti's office for a peaceful and broader effort for the release of all kidnapped and detained persons without exception.

The statement said the sit-in has been moved from the crossing points to the mufti's office to enable the parties represented in the government to convey our demands to the Cabinet for consideration, particularly following the pledge made by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil that our question will top the Cabinet's agenda.

The statement called on the citizens to assemble tomorrow morning in the mufti's office.

The statement warned if the demands are not met in full and the missing persons are not released, the sit-in will be resumed at the crossing points.

The statement criticized the distorting voices which came from the Phalangist radio against the relatives of the kidnapped persons.

Update on Security Plan Implementation, Support

Planes Land, Take Off

NC091643 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] It was just been reported that three Middle East Airlines [MEA] planes arrived at Beirut airport from Paris, Larnaca, and Dhahran. Three other MEA planes took off this evening for Jidda, Kuwait, and Larnaca.

Arab Airliner Lands 10 Jul

NC100536 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] We have just received a report that the first Arab airliner landed a few seconds ago at Beirut International Airport. It is a Saudi airliner.

Port Road Reopened 9 Jul

NC091734 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The road leading to [Beirut] port was reopened at 1845 tonight. It has been reported that some cars have used this road.

All Roads Reportedly Open

NC100646 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0631 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] All roads between the capital's two sectors have become passable after the Museum-al-Barbir road was opened 10 minutes ago for vehicles and pedestrians in both directions.

Phalangists Affirm Support

NC070619 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] The Phalangist Party Political Bureau has affirmed its readiness to contribute toward the success of the security plan because the plan represents the basic starting point for Lebanon to restore its security and territory.

The bureau held its meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of party deputy leader Dr Elie Karamah in order to review the implementation of the security plan.

Al-Yarzi Meeting on Plan

NC091325 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] During their meeting in Al-Yarzi today, the Military Council and the Security Arrangements Committee evaluated positively the security plan implemented in Greater Beirut. Attempts to obstruct the plan were limited and dealt with quickly.

6th Brigade, Hezbollah Clash

NC091622 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] This afternoon there was clash between members of the 6th Brigade and Hezbollah Party gunmen in the UNESCO area of western Beirut. Military vehicles and a large number of gunmen were seen in the area of the Cola Bridge. Reports have indicated that members of the 6th Brigade deployed in the Mar Ilyas area of At-Tinah have been compelled to withdraw with their vehicles to the Henry Shihab Barracks after fire was opened in their direction.

30 Jubayl Inhabitants Detained

NC081328 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The Lebanese Forces are continuing their sectarian and terrorist actions against citizens in the Jubayl district. These forces raided houses this morning and detained 30 persons from the Al-Hajj, Hamad, and Ballut families and took them to the Phalangist Military Council.

Earlier, the Lebanese Forces moved Corporal Dahish al-Haj from Sayyidat al-Ma'unat hospital in Jubayl district to an unknown destination to prevent the Internal Security Forces from taking his evidence and to distort the facts about the blowing up of his car near his house behind Jubayl Government House.

Libyan Envoy Kidnapped in West Beirut

NC091353 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Gunmen in the Al-Awza'i area this afternoon kidnapped Muhammad al-Fayturi, head of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Beirut, while he was on his way home from his office in Al-Awza'i.

Libyan Foreign Liaison Secretary 'Ali at-Turayki is expected to arrive in Beirut Wednesday to convey a message from Colonel al-Qadhdhafi to President al-Jumayyil.

VOL on Abduction

NC091437 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] An official source of the Libyan Embassy told the Voice of Lebanon that gunmen kidnapped Muhammad al-Fayturi, head of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Beirut. The same source said gunmen intercepted the car of the Libyan diplomat when he was on his way from his place of work at the embassy in Al-Awza'i to his residence at approximately 1500.

No quarter has yet claimed responsibility for the kidnapping.

It is know that Libayn diplomat Muhammad al-Maghribi was previously kidnapped by the As-Sadr Brigades in Beirut. He was released after Syrian pressure.

The new kidnapping operation increases suspicion about the activities of certain sides which seek to shake stability whenever the situation tends to calm down.

Libyans Warned To Leave

NC091654 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The Libyan diplomats accredited to Beirut are getting ready to leave Lebanon for their country. These diplomats have received warnings from the As-Sadr Brigades Organization to leave Beirut within 48 hours after the head of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau, Muhammad al-Fayturi, was kidnapped.

An official source of the Libyan Embassy told the Voice of Lebanon that gunmen kidnapped Muhammad al-Fayturi, the head of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Beirut. The same source also said that the gunmen intercepted the Libyan diplomat's car when he was on his way from the embassy in Al-Awza'i to his residence at approximately 1500 today. Ra'uf Barakah was also kidnapped with him.

Diplomat Released 9 Jul

NC091933 Paris AFP in English 1926 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Beirut, July 9 (AFP) — A Libyan diplomat kidnapped near his embassy in West Beirut today was released this evening and taken to the Lebanese-Syrian border, informed sources here said.

Libyan Charge d'Affaires Muhammad al-Fayturi and his bodyguard were abducted by eight armed men who intercepted their car as they were driving close to the southern entrance to the capital.

Shortly afterward, the kidnapping was claimed in an anonymous telephone call to the Libyan People's Bureau, or embassy, by the "Brigades of As-Sadr," a clandestine Shi'ite organization.

The message warned other Libyan diplomats in Beirut to leave the city by tonight, sources said.

As-Sadr Brigade Said Responsible

NC091937 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] A security source tonight said an unidentified person contacted the Libyan Embassy and asked its staff to leave Lebanon before nightfall.

Muhammad al-Fayturi, head of the Libyan People's Bureau, was kidnapped at 1430 today while leaving the Libyan Embassy in the Al-Janah area for the Bristol Hotel. He was intercepted by gunmen in a White Peugeot-504 and a black Suzuki jeep. He was kidnapped together with his aide and his driver. The kidnappers later released the driver after disarming him. Immediately after the incident, Khalid Hammud, the public prosecutor of Jabal Lubnan, started the preliminary investigation.

Thirty minutes after the incident, an unidentified person contacted the Libyan Embassy, claimed that the kidnappers belong to the As-Sadr Brigades, and asked the embassy's staff to leave Lebanon before nightfall. He told the staff that they will meet Al-Fayturi, head of the bureau, at the Lebanese-Syrian border.

Southern Town Mayor Killed in Car Bomb Explosion

NC100712 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] At 0800 today, Jawad Khalifah, the mayor of As-Sarafand township [in south Lebanon] was killed when an explosive device went off in his car, which was blown to pieces.

Further on Death

NC100820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] There is new information on the circumstances surrounding the killing of Jawad Khalifah, the mayor of As-Sarafand township. The details of the incident are that unidentified persons infiltrated during the night near the mayor's house. They planted an explosive device in his car engine. When he switched on the ignition this morning the car exploded and parts of his body were strewn over dozens of meters. It was a huge explosion. The car was burned and the debris landed as far away as the Sidon-Tyre main road.

Resistance Front Claims Responsibility

NC100940 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Reports from As-Sarafand say the town's mayor, Sadiq Jawad Khalifah, was killed when an explosive charge went off in his car. The National Resistance Front claimed responsibility for the execution of agent Khalifah and warned those who deal with Israel they will meet the same end if they continue their betrayal of the homeland and the people.

Voice of the Mountain Interviews Karami

NC061907 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1654 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Interview with Prime Minister Rashid Karami by unidentified Voice of the Mountain correspondent, date and place not given — recorded]

[Text][Correspondent] Your Excellency, it is well known that the most outstanding event this week and in the life of the new government on which the people have pinned many hopes was the achievement of the security plan's first step, which we were promised and which we have been looking forward to. It can be said the first step has been implemented with considerable success. We would like to hear the views of the head of the national government on this step and future steps.

[Karami] There is no doubt all citizens want security and peace and a return to normal life in Lebanon. It is their right to ask and hope for this, because without security there can be no life, building or happiness. The suffering, pain, devastation, and constant fear through which we have lived for the past 10 years made life hell. Thus, when we said from the beginning that national accord is the way to salvation, it was then said that security should be achieved first and then agreement could be reached later. Experience has proven that cooperation among all forces to open an avenue for salvation was the basis and sound path to the desired goals. When the national unity government was formed and it undertook to perform all these duties — security, liberation, building, and political domestic reform — it was taken for granted that we should begin with security, because without this there was no room to discuss anything. The enemy is saying day and night the government cannot establish security in the areas under its control; for instance in the south. In addition, it is a pity that we should restrict ourselves and close crossing points, roads, and vital utilities such as the airport and the port.

We must not resort to such things now that we have agreed in the Cabinet statement on a new charter that outlined a comprehensive plan for political reform. This plan will be the torch that will light the way for the government for many years to come. This program of action will help remove the hurdles, obstacles and differences and put the country on the right track. Therefore, I would like to again address myself to all citizens that the unity of Lebanon, its land, people, and establishments must be the ultimate goal of us all.

This can be achieved according to the comprehensive plan on which we have agreed. This requires security and stability. Anyone who rejects this march will deviate from the will of the people. The citizens have demonstrated their support for this sound action to save the country. Implementation of this work has begun in Beirut and has achieved in its initial steps all the desired goals, thanks to the commitment of everyone. This in fact constitutes a guarantee for continuing this march until it achieves all its goals, God willing.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, you mentioned the enemy who cast doubt on the ability of the present government to establish security in the areas where it can implement security steps. Do you not expect that this enemy — after you achieve the first steps of the security plan — may hinder the march by inciting certain groups that cooperate with him? Can we expect certain security incidents?

[Karami] Certain people believe the enemy will not be reassured about Lebanon's return to health, security, safety, and stability, and that he will therefore try through all means to impede the salvation march. I believe a united and unified Lebanon with a just and effective government as well as political, social, and economic stability and security will make this government capable of imposing the security it wants for itself and for others. Therefore, if the intentions [as heard] are really seeking to solve issues with logic and objectivity, I say it is in the enemy's interest there should be a strong Lebanon capable of discharging its responsibilities and not the contrary.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, let us go back to the security plan. The first phase of this plan has been achieved in Greater Beirut. Certainly, we cannot separate the security situation because it is integrated. Therefore, there is talk about another phase to achieve or expand the security plan to the mountain area, specifically to the Suq al-Gharb area, and to ensure the opening of the roads. No security plan can be achieved that ensures stability for the citizens while the roads and crossing points, as Your Excellency has said, are still closed. Will the second part of the plan take place in the mountain in the near future?

[Karami] This is what we hope and are working to achieve. I have said the security plan which began in Beirut will be extended throughout Lebanon. We say this so everyone can hear. Security is an aim in itself and a goal of this government. This will fulfill the will of all the Lebanese people. For anyone who has political views on how the government should be, after 10 years of bitter experience, we maintain that nothing can be reached by force, but through dialogue, submitting convincing views and work under sound democracy. For anyone with views that he wants to make or plans that he wants to work to achieve in the public interest, this arena is open for everyone. Therefore, let us put the weapons aside and cooperate for the consolidation of security to enable anyone to submit his views and plans. I repeat the security plan will in the coming days, God willing, be extended to the mountain for which we wish all good. God willing, good will prevail throughout Lebanon in the near future.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, while emphasizing the importance of the security plan's expanding to cover all Lebanese areas, we are confronted by two issues: The coastal line along the Al-Barbarah road and the coastal line on the other side. How do you view the solution to these two issues since the first issue is a chronic one? Also, is the subject of the coastal road linked with what is being said about security arrangements with Israel?

[Karami] There is no doubt that the security plan as we announced must cover all parts of Lebanon. The implementation of the plan had to start in Beirut. This is what has actually been done. We shall work diligently and resolutely to establish stability and peace in all of Lebanon. You ask me about the international highways in the north and the south. These are at the top of our goals and we will very earnestly seek to open these highways up to the international borders because, needless to say, the south is a basic part of Lebanon. Unless the south is restored to us — liberated, healthy, and sound — we cannot be reassured about the general situation in this country nor claim that Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and independence have become safe and complete. The liberation of the south is a major national responsibility that falls on all of us and we must cooperate for its sake.

[Correspondent] Beside the achievement of the first steps of the security plan and the expansion of this plan later, there is the issue of the kidnapped persons. In fact, this issue has become a major humanitarian issue as well as a political issue that is [words indistinct]. A few days ago, we heard, rather citizens have reported, that the issue will be resolved very soon. Can you give us an idea or information as to when this issue will be resolved and how?

[Karami] There is no doubt the issue of the kidnapped people is especially important to all of us for humanitarian reasons as well as for reasons connected with the general Lebanese interests. First of all, as an act, kidnapping is completely rejected because no party or group has the right to restrict the freedom of any citizen and to hold him without reasons or justification. Therefore, I personally have adopted this issue during various phases and occasions. I have raised my voice calling for the need to release all the kidnapped people unconditionally. Whoever has a kidnapped person must release him. This is a duty which everybody must carry out.

This issue is now being handled by the committees formed to pursue the question of the kidnapped people's release. We are now working and making contacts with all the parties to urge them to carry out their duty and to release whoever they hold. In our moves, we had a committee of families of kidnapped persons join the main official committees so they will together follow up the process of the kidnapped persons' release.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, excuse me, I am conveying people's views. Rumors circulating in the country say that the number of kidnapped exceeds 2,000. Rumors say only 200 or 250 are expected to be released. We think that this issue will pose a big humanitarian problem, because out of the 2,000 only 250 or a certain number of people, whom the Red Cross is negotiating, will be released. In Your Excellency's view, how can this problem be dealt with? There is no doubt this constitutes a big crisis?

[Karami] All that we must do to find out the number of kidnapped people and know the places they are being held is to act to release them whatever their number. We must make certain no kidnapped person will remain with any party. As for those who died, neither I nor anyone else can bring them to life. What is important, however, is to know the names of the kidnapped and their whereabouts to have them released.

[Correspondent] We join our voice with yours and wish every Lebanese happiness, security, and stability so they can work and have a normal life. What would you like to tell the Lebanese people through the Voice of the Mountain?

[Karami] I would like to tell all my Lebanese brothers in general the salvation march is for everyone. They should all work to bring about its success and continuation so it will prevail throughout Lebanon. Anyone apprehensive about security must be reassured because the will of the people is in his interest and his interest lies in Lebanon's stability and peace. This blessed march must be supported by everyone. Everyone must work to carry out the duties and responsibilities dictated by this march. There is no excuse for anyone to resist or impede this march for personal causes or mistaken ideas. What counts is that Lebanon has resolved to save itself and thus we all must work to save our country.

Karami Addresses Northerners on Current Events

NC081215 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who is spending the weekend in Tripoli, has met with administrative and military officials in the capital of the North in a bid to end the fighting and deploy the legitimate forces in the areas and quarters which were the scene of fighting last week. Regarding these meetings, our correspondent in the North reported that Prime Minister Rashid Karami met this morning with acting Governor of the North 'Abd al-'Aziz Abu Haydar and the town's commander Major Marwan Zayn. He discussed with them security affairs in Tripoli and the deployment of gendarmerie forces on the contact lines. The prime minister was also visited by people's delegations which urged him to establish security in the town and to pacify the situation. Prime Minister Karami addressed the delegations:

[Begin recording] The national unity government was formed to lead the salvation march and put an end to the differences and struggles as well as to restore legitimacy and authority to the one and united Lebanon. We were asked to form the government. We formed the government with the agreement of all our brothers according to circumstances and possibilities. All parties concerned with the dispute are participating in the government. The government policy statement was drafted defining the basis and the work program which contained all the sound principles for Lebanon.

We have also drafted a security plan and have started implementing it a few days ago in Beirut. Thanks be to God, with the agreement of the principal forces on the arena, the plan has started to achieve successful results. At this particular time, the situation is explosive in Tripoli. Why? I cannot understand. At any rate, Tripoli is a part of the Lebanese republic. Since all of us want a state, authority, security, and legitimacy it would therefore be unreasonable for each area to have its own authority. When we say the unity of the country, we mean we are against division. Is it possible to have unity and division at the same time? Of course not. Is it possible to have an authority in Beirut and another in Tripoli, another in Jabal Lubnan, and another in Al-Biqa'? This is impossible.

Is it possible for us to establish an independent republic in Tripoli at a time when we are demanding the unity of the state so the South would not be swallwed by the enemy? Absolutely not. Therefore, what is taking place in Tripoli is meaningless and unjustified. We cannot even understand what is taking place here unless it is meant to harm our country and displace our people. I do not believe this is the objective of a loyal person who is honest with himself and honest with his people. [end recording]

Islamic Movement Rejects Tripoli Security Plan

NC100554 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] A guarded calm is prevailing in Tripoli following intermittent clashes between the [Islamic] Unification Movement and the Arab Democratic Party. Sa'id Sha'ban, leader of the Unification Movement, has rejected any security plan for Tripoli, saying that the Beirut [security] plan will not succeed and that the airport and port will not be reopened.

Ihdin Radio Carries Franjiyah ASH-SHARQ Interview

NC071715 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1430 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] [Former] President Sulayman Franjiyah granted a wide-ranging interview to the *ASH-SHARQ* newspaper on 3 July, in which he replied to questions covering the whole range of current issues in Lebanon. Here is the full text of the interview:

Question: Your Excellency, would you like to tell us about the outcome of your recent visit to Damascus — the visit described by the media as important and useful?

Answer: I cannot tell you about what took place during the talks in Damascus. It is that President al-Asad, God bless him, was kind enough to share with us the memory of 13 June [date of assassination of Franjiyah's son]. So, we had to thank his excellency for his compassion. As a matter of course, whenever one meets President al-Asad, the discussion turns to the ways of restoring the Lebanese hope for the future. Regardless of how pessimistic one is, one feels very optimistic after meeting Al-Asad, and this is what happened to me. God willing, this optimism will match the outcome, as has always been the case.

Question: Have the talks dwelt on the government and the possibility of your participation therein?

Answer: Of course. We did not talk about China or India; we talked about Lebanon and about the Lebanese politics. You know my views on Lebanese politics and the current government — the ministers participating in the government, the way the government was formed, and what this government can do. I doubt that this government can do anything to benefit Lebanon, if it can do anything at all. The government can benefit the two groups participating in it, but it is very doubtful if it can do anything for the Lebanese cause.

Question: Are there any preconditions for your future representation in the government?

Answer: When I was asked to participate, I proposed two preconditions. The first and foremost is that Israel should not have any agents within this government. Regrettably enough, a chief agent was the top candidate. The second precondition was that I should choose half the Christian ministers. Equally regrettable, I was given one out of five [of these ministers]

The way the government was formed, then, is a constant source of worry for me. Without naming anyone, if we consider the person representing the first group and the other person representing the second group, we will not doubt the intentions are not those that will benefit the Lebanese people. Those intentions are meant to help those two groups. The Lebanese people have nothing to do with either group.

The cake is being divided between some of the Lebanese with each taking home his share. This is not good for the Lebanese and reflects ill will.

Take a look at the government statement. The demands made at the Lausanne conference and rejected there were included in this statement. What has happened in between Lausanne and Beirut so that what was rejected in Lausanne became acceptable in Beirut? If this government remains so, I am afraid it will change the face of Lebanon — within 3 months at the most — from what is desired by the Lebanese and the Arab brothers.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President: In which direction do you fear the change will proceed?

Answer: What I fear is the amendment of the Constitution. The Constitution should be amended. However, which article of the Constitution should be amended? What we heard at Lausanne would turn the head of the Lebanese state into a [words indistinct] chief clerk!

Question: Do not you think that your being within the government, and your offering opposition from inside it would have been better than staying outside the government?

Answer: We read daily in newspapers about some of the crimes that occur in Lebanon. I wonder: Is just reading [about a crime] the same as perpetrating it? No, I am accustomed to participating only in what would build my country.

Question: Some details of the security plan have been announced. Is this plan appropriate for reinstating security in the homeland?

Answer: All security plans are appropriate. However, this plan, about which we now hear, lacks guarantees. What is the guarantee the government has given if this plan is implemented that it will be applied to all the Lebanese people without any intrigue, and implemented throughout Lebanese territory without exception? What is the guarantee to the effect that following the security plan's implementation no conspiracy will be implemented by Israel's agents against the Lebanese territory? What Israel's agents have personally been unable to do, regrettably, will now be done by means of the Army.

A glance at the appointments made to the Army Command is enough to make one count, not only to 7, but to 7,000, before one can trust this new structure. [sentence as heard] If sincerity exists, why has not the north been represented in this command? At my latest press conference, I cited a name I value and respect, that is, Brigadier General Nizar 'Abd al-Qadir — the son of the north. He has a military past that would glorify all the military. Why has he been excluded from the command? Because there are bad intentions. And these bad intentions are not harbored just for dividing the land, but also for dividing the citizens. One area will be inhabited by one faction, while another area would be inhabited by another faction. This is Israel's plan. At this time, this plan is being implemented by means of those who, before assuming their posts, we imagined were faithful to their cause and to their homeland.

Question: Mr President, there is now much talk about security arrangements for the protection of Israel's borders. What is your comment on such talk?

Answer: Judging by the recent past and history, it is impossible for us to imagine for one second that the Israeli enemy harbors anything other than evil for Lebanon. Now, and so long as Israel's agents are in the government, how can we imagine for a second that these people want to do good to Lebanon? Even if they want to do good to Lebanon —is it possible for us to imagine they will stay alive or that they will remain in power? I doubt it!

Question: In your opinion, will the efforts Syria has been asked to exert help resolve the Lebanese crisis?

Answer: If Syria is really empowered to end the Lebanese crisis, and if the regime proves to be truthful to Syria, then the matter is much simpler than what you imagine it to be. However, untruthful dealings among the parties yield no results. And truthfulness is indeed very far from the Lebanese reality, and I mean truthfulness and faithfulness!

Question: The visit of [former] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to Your Excellency took press circles by surprise.

Answer: They should not be surprised. Our personal friendship with Prime Minister al-Wazzan goes back many years. Unfortunately, I was unable to go to Beirut to meet with him. Because of his many preoccupations, he too was unable to come here to meet with me. Under the present circumstances, he is now free. Therefore, he has honored me — and I was very delighted — with meeting him. God willing, history will put on record for Prime Minister al-Wazzan a little of the credit that he deserves.

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President: The northern model sets an example to follow. However, Tripoli continues to suffer from some of the problems that also affect some areas with a sectarian and religious character.

Answer: I wish you would distinguish between the situation in the north and the situation in the capital of the north. In the north, God be praised, we have all the existing sects, except, regrettably, our Druze brothers. They all live as brothers. However, in Tripoli, it is regrettable there are evil hands that tamper with Tripoli. These hands are the sole reason for the situation in which Lebanon now finds itself.

Question: To return to your visit to Syria. This visit was a short one. What was the reason for this?

Answer: So far as I am concerned, the situation now existing in Lebanon requires me not to absent myself from Lebanon, except for Lebanese issues. I went to Damascus and met with his excellency — and I just contented myself with this honor. Then I returned to my country because whoever is in his land knows what occurs every second. However, whoever is far from his land remains worried about what happens.

Question: There is much news about the situation in Syria, and also about President al-Asad's health. In your opinion, what is the present situation, and what can be said about President al-Asad's health?

Answer: You can reassure whomever you like to reassure that God Almighty views his excellency the president with full satisfaction. What human being has lived without becoming sick? I know no such person. However, enemies benefit even from sickness. However, God Almighty is very great. Many a thing has been said about the situation in Syria. You have now come from Syria. I went to Syria and I came back from it. I did not see any indication the Syrians are unhappy with their domestic situation. But there are rumors — and only God is always perfect! God willing, Syria will continue to be a thorn in the enemy's side.

Question: How do you view the attacks to which the embassies are exposed in the western area?

Answer: In my opinion, these are personal actions. With great reget, I say these actions are done for personal benefit, and the [political] parties have nothing to do with these actions.

Question: How do you view the attacks that occur in the barren lands of Al-Batrun?

Answer: The only reason for them is that these attacks are launched [by their perpetrators] to prove their presence. I do not have any other analysis.

Question: There is talk about contacts underway for the emergence of a broadly based front. What will be your position in this front, if it is established?

Answer: My position is one of support for all the Lebanese. My position is far from all agents, whoever they are!

Question: How, in your opinion, will the return come about of the Christian evacuees to their villages on Mount Lebanon?

Answer: When the private information media cease to function, then I do not doubt for a second that every evacuee from any area will return to the place from which he was evacuated. However, regrettably, the private information media treacherously justify the crimes that they perpetrate. They project an image to people whereby the Christians are endangered in such an area, and the Muslims are endangered in another area. And this is the Israeli plan for dividing the Lebanese people. The Lebanese people are innocent, but not so the agents! The Lebanese people are innocent! An Israeli plan is still being implemented in letter and spirit — exactly as it was mapped out by the great terrorist, Shamir.

Question: While President al-Asad and the Syrian officials are exhausting all their energies to support the government and solve the crisis, we see that their friend, President Franjiyah, has a known stance toward the government.

Answer: You ask a question that says sisterly Syria seeks to resolve the issue, thus an issue must exist. An issue cannot be caused by one side. Supposedly, there should be two sides to an issue. Until sisterly Syria puts an end to dealings with Israel [sentence as heard] God is great!

Question: Recently, some information has become available to the effect that Your Excellency will take negative steps against the regime and against the government in the north through your opposition to the government. What is your comment on this information, and is there a tendency to take your opposition from democracy to negativism?

Answer: Democratic we have been, and democratic we will remain. We will take a stance after we have ascertained the existence of good intentions, and once the reported security plan is implemented.

Question: Israel is increasing its practices in the South. What are the measures which you believe the state must take to confront this phase?

Answer: The minimum requirement — albeit only moral one — is the extension of support for national resistance, with which God has graciously endowed us. Otherwise, Lebanon's history will have been discarded on the dunghill of history. Up to this time, many a martyr has fallen in the course of honorable operations staged against the enemy. Has any one of us heard the words "May God rest his soul in paradise" uttered by any official? However, and despite this oblivion by officialdom, may God bless this resistance and give it the strength to write white pages in Lebanon's history, and to do credit — not to Lebanon, but to Lebanon's history!

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President: A U.S. emissary has visited Lebanon recently. Do you believe this visit is a change in the U.S. stance and in its dealings with the Lebanese situation?

Answer: So long as there remains even one Israeli on Lebanese territory, it is impossible for me to imagine — even if Reagan personally comes to Lebanon — that the United States has amended its position on Lebanon. This emissary and his visit are for nothing other than wasting time and for trading in politics.

Question: It has been proposed that negotiations be held with Lebanon and Israel. [as heard]

Answer: Negotiations about what? Security arrangements? Everybody is responsible for his territory, be it through negotiations or without them. However, when we hear there are indirect negotiations, the enemy exploits such words. Furthermore, the enemy's friends also exploit such words. Therefore, over what will Lebanon negotiate with Israel? What does Israel want from Lebanon, other than the evacuation of Lebanese citizens?

Question: Your Excellency, Mr President, how will it then be possible to achieve a solution for the crisis of the south?

Answer: We hoped the United States would do a great deal. However, and regrettably, the result has been just the opposite of our hopes. At this time, only divine power can reinstate part of human conscience in the hearts of the U.S. officials so that they will deal with Israel — as Reagan personally is asking — the way the Soviet Union deals with the Afghans — no more, no less! [sentence as heard]

Question: Why is nothing being done about moving in this direction on the question of the south in the various domains?

Answer: In answer to your question, may I remind you of the fact that in 1973 we Arabs attacked Israel — sisterly Egypt and sisterly Syria on 10 Ramadan. On 11 Ramadan, a royal order was issued by the late King Faysal ordering the reduction of oil production by 5 percent daily. On the 6th day after 11 Ramadan, this action forced President Nixon and his secretary of state, the great criminal, Kissinger, to crawl on their bellies to King Faysal. Where shall we find a new Faysal!

Birri Discusses Israeli 'Aggression' in South

NC071742 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs and minister of justice and of water and electrical resources, held a news conference today. He dealt with various current issues in Lebanon. Minister Birri said:

[Begin recording] Israel continues to violate the rights of man and commit blatant aggression against our people in the south, particularly those living in the Tyre district villages such as Bidyas, Burj Rahhal, Ma'rakah, Al-'Abbasiyah, and Yanuh. These villages are still living in a state of siege the Israelis have imposed. Warplanes and helicopters penetrate the skies over these villages now and then in an obvious attempt to terrorize the peaceful inhabitants. The Israelis also impose a blockade of supplies.

This is not strange conduct as far as Israel is concerned. What is strange though is that the entire world — the Arab world and others — maintain a terrible, strange, odd, and suspect silence regarding all [Israel's] actions and practices. After cutting the roads, water, and coastal passageways, they [the Israelis] want also to withhold the word from reaching the South. It is in this framework that Israel commits its aggression through its agents who confiscate Lebanese papers and prevent them from reaching our people in the south. We cannot let this pass as if nothing has happened. It is not a temporary incident. It is a part of the attempts to bring the southerners to their knees and humiliate them. It is known the real purpose of using pressure, including the media, and of withholding the free word represented in the national papers, particularly the *AS-SAFIR* paper, is to make the southerner feel he is cut off from his motherland. After cutting off the southerner geographically, attempts are being made now to cut him off intellectually from his environment and homeland.

In this framework, we tell those who implement these plans that this war can reach them also. Let us be very clear in this. At a time when the crossing points are being reopened, when we are trying to end the so-called eastern and western [division of Beirut], and when we are trying to restore the unity of the Lebanese with all our strength, it is impermissible that the ties, even the intellectual ties, should be cut with south Lebanon.

Regarding the reopening of the passageways and crossing points and the deployment of the Army, we have previously spoken about this basic role. The Army's new command must prove now it belongs to all the Lebanese. This is actually well evident in the statement defining the Army's first task. It is a comprehensive and clear statement. We hope this will be firmly established. In this framework, the real victory is not that the 6th Brigade should assume the responsibility for the security of western Beirut and that the 5th Brigade should assume the responsibility for the security of eastern Beirut. The real victory will be achieved when the 6th Brigade is able to assume the responsibility for the security of eastern Beirut and the 5th Brigade for western Beirut. The greater victory will be achieved when this Army will be able to prepare its plan to open the coastal road, and establish security in South Lebanon through the deployment of the Lebanese Army on all the southern soil thus ensuring the Israeli withdrawal. In other words, it is the duty of the Lebanese Army to cover all the South whether through [an Israeli] withdrawal in implementation of the Security Council's resolutions or through the adoption by the Lebanese Government and state of other methods, including fighting to achieve the liberation. [end recording]

Hamadah Briefs Junblatt on Damascus Talks

NC091402 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Former Minister Marwan Hamadah returned this morning from Damascus where he had met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. They had reviewed for 2 hours the Lebanese situation in the light of the implementation of the security plan and the political phase to follow. Immediately on his return Hamadah visited Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and tourism, to brief him on the outcome of his talks in Damascus.

Birri, Junblatt To Visit Damascus 12 Jul

NC100526 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] A meeting is expected to be held between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami before the Cabinet session tomorrow. That meeting will be attended by Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran and Minister Nabih Birri.

Minister Birri has been in open contact with Minister Walid Junblatt to follow up on developments and the atmosphere that prevailed during Junblatt's talks in Moscow and Damascus. The two ministers are expected to meet before their expected departure for Damascus next Thursday to discuss the political and security issues.

9 Jul Land, Sea Resistance Operations Detailed

Israeli Patrol Attacked 9 Jul

NC091210 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Lebanese National Resistance Forces in the South carried out two operations against the Israeli occupation forces this morning. The first operation was directed against an Israeli patrol on Kafr Milki road. Explosive devices were used in this operation. The second operation was carried out on Humin-Sarba road. Rockets and machineguns were used.

Some vehicles, including a jeep, were destroyed and several members of the occupation forces killed and wounded in the two operations. The occupation forces immediately began a wide-scale search operation with no results.

Beirut on Operations

NC091322 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Lebanese National Resistance fighters this morning detonated an explosive charge while an Israeli occupation forces' patrol was passing on the main road east of Sidon near Kafr Milki, destroying two Israeli vehicles and killing or wounding its occupants.

Meanwhile, Israeli forces cut the Sidon Government House road near the railroad-Furn al-'Arabi area where three armored vehicles were deployed. The forces also cut the road to the At-Ta'mir area and to 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in both directions.

Israeli Cruisers Fired Upon

NC091812 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Our correspondent in the North reports that as of 1915 tonight two Israeli cruisers have been plying the waters west of Tripoli port opposite Ra's as-Sakhr. At 1930 bursts of heavy machinegun fire were opened against them. As of 2015 the two cruisers were still seen in Lebanese territorial waters.

Israeli Vehicles Cross Al-Awwali Bridge

NC100914 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0852 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Seven Israeli armored personnel carriers passed over the Al-Awwali Bridge toward Iqlim al-Kharrub before noon today.

VOL Reports Syrian Field Gun Installations in Al-Biqa'

NC092040 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reports the Syrian forces today installed 130-mm field guns in the Sa'd Nayil plain.

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Telephone Contact Between Al-Asad, Al-Qadhdhafi

JN101140 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] A telephone contact took place last night between President Hafiz al-Asad and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in Libya. The conversation dealt with issues of mutual concern to both countries.

SANA Editor on Talks With Israel on Lebanon

JN101447 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, 10 Jul (SANA) — The political editor of SANA has stated the following: A number of news agencies quoting Western papers published reports on Syrian-Israeli talks regarding the security issue in Lebanon. These reports are completely unfounded, and there is no need to stress that they are within the campaign of distortion conducted by imperialism and Zionism against Syria.

Cabinet Meets, Discusses Current Events

JN091206 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The Cabinet, under Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, met at 1200 this afternoon and made a general review of the current events in the region. The political review included Lebanon, the Gulf, and the Palestinian question as well as a number of Arab and international issues. Stress was laid on the importance of the pan-Arab results achieved by Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in the various Arab and international arenas. Complete satisfaction with the achievements of the government of national unity in Lebanon in its positive and tangible steps toward implementing the security plan, reverting to normality, progress along the road of national reconciliation, preserving the unity and sovereinty of Lebanon, and working toward liberating its territory from Israeli occupation was also expressed.

Defense Minister on Gulf War, Leadership

AU091244 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 9 Jul 84 p 2

[Gerhard Bitzan report on talk with Defense Minister Mustafa Talas in Vienna — date not given]

[Text] Vienna — "In the near future an end to the war between Iraq and Iran is not possible." This pessimistic prognosis was made by Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas during a talk with *DIE PRESSE* in Vienna. Syria — the only Arab country besides Libya that stands on the Iranian side in this conflict — lately mediated repeatedly between Tehran and the threatened Gulf countries. "The reason we are standing on the Iranian side is that we were convinced from the very beginning the conflict must be resolved peacefully. At that time the Iranians were ready for negotiations," the defense minister added.

Talas does not see any danger for his country in the fundamentalist ideologies of Islam. "We are getting along fine with the fundamentalists. In Syria there are no problems in this respect." Regarding the Muslim Brotherhood, Talas declares they worked for America's interests and thus were not Muslims.

The defense minister does not see any power struggle in Syria's top leadership, reports on which repeatedly leaked from diplomatic circles in the past few weeks. "There are no tensions. We have a consolidated leadership, and are all standing behind President al-Asad." Commenting on rumors about President al-Asad's brother Rif'at having been put on the shelf, Talas declared: Rif'at al-Asad has been assigned a political task abroad by the president. When this task is resolved, he will return." Talas refused to go into any more details.

Talas also commented on the question of a Syrian troop withdrawal from Lebanon: "If the Beirut government asks us to leave the country we will do so. However, we believe we should not leave the country as long as there is still one Israeli soldier in Lebanese territory."

The Syrian defense minister came to Austria at the invitation of his counterpart Frischenschlager.

Mitterrand's Visit to Jordan Criticized

JN091327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 9 Jul 84

[From the "On the Events" program]

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand will arrive in Amman today on a 2-day visit, during which he will hold talks with the Jordanian king on what he terms as peace in the Middle East. Mitterrand is accompanied on this visit by his External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson, who will later leave for occupied Palestine to convey to enemy leaders, particularly Labor Party leaders, a picture of the overall talks and agreements that will be reached between Mitterrand and Jordan's king.

Mitterrand's visit comes in the wake of talks the Jordanian regime's leaders held with the leader of the deviationist 'Arafatist trend. Thus, the French president can acquaint himself with the latest opinions about a unilateral settlement to be concluded between the Jordanian regime and the Zionist enemy with the blessing of the 'Arafatist trend, and about possibilities of holding an international conference in Paris instead of a similar international conference to be held under the UN supervision and auspices, in which the United Nations or its Security Council can guarantee what might be reached in this conference. France rejected this UN conference and then approved of it on the eve of Mitterrand's visit to the USSR on 20 June this year.

Mitterrand's visit to Jordan comes in the wake of what was reached between officials representing the regime's king and others from the Labor Party in Rabat in May under the auspices of the Moroccan regime's king. It was an agreement blessed by the United States despite the Jordanian Information Ministry's denial of it.

Mitterrand's visit comes at a time when preparations are underway for joint Jordanian-U.S. maneuvers in completion of similar maneuvers held in northern Jordan last March and in continuation of U.S.-Israeli maneuvers in Palestine's Negev last month. Although these maneuvers may upgrade Jordan's military capability, any increase in this capability hinges on the Jordanian regime's approval of the French-U.S. ideas about holding an international conference in Paris under the sponsorship of Western states, which abstained from supporting a UN-Sponsored international conference.

It is noteworthy that these ideas, which revolve around the Zionist Labor Party's election program, were the focus of talks between Jordan's king and the symbols of the 'Arafatist trend. 'Arafat agreed to these ideas, most prominent among which was one calling on the PLO to abandon armed struggle and to terminate its official armed presence. In implementation of this approval, 'Arafat ordered the demobilization of several officers and elements of the Palestine Liberation Army [PLA] in Jordan. He opened the door for mass resignatiosn of the army elements that are willing to do so. 'Arafat's order to dismiss the PLA elements was the outcome of a previous order he directed to his fighters, in which he urged them to join the army after having dissipated their doubts.

Can the enemy be fought from positions that are thousands of kilometers from the land of Palestine? What role does Mitterrand wish to achieve from his visit to Jordan? There is no doubt Mitterrand, whose 1982 plan ended with failure, hopes to play a role by which he can bolster the pillars of his rule even for another presidential term. Therefore, he is aspiring to play the role of a mediator between the Zionist entity on the one hand, and Jordan and the 'Arafatist trend on the other, provided the latter would publicly announce their recognition of the enemy entity, thus relinquishing even the mutual recognition contained in the joint French-Egyptian plan of 15 July 1982.

When the Jordanian regime and the 'Arafatist trend inform Mitterrand of what they agreed on, they derive support from the Egyptian and Iraqi regimes, as stated by Elysee spokesman (Michel Vouzeh).

Palestine Broadcast on U.S.-Jordanian Moves

JN091830 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 Jul 84

[From "Palestine Broadcast" Program]

[Text] Private and public contacts are continuing between the Jordanian regime on the one hand and U.S. and Zionist officials on the other. Sources close to the Jordanian regime in Amman have said preparations are underway in the northeastern and eastern parts of Jordan to hold joint U.S.-Jordanian maneuvers in continuation of maneuvers the U.S. and Zionist forces have begun. The same sources also said the current visit of Robert Pelletreau, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, to Jordan is connected with the two sides' political and military moves and coincides with Zionist papers' reports on the existence of direct Jordanian-Israeli contacts.

Reports being circulated by the press and diplomatic circles in Amman show the U.S. official, who held a meeting yesterday with Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian forces, also met with some pro-'Arafat Palestinian figures in Jordan. The U.S.-French proposal for convening a conference in Paris instead of convening an international conference in the Middle East will be presented to Yasir 'Arafat by Jordanian officials. The aforementioned circles also said the meeting that took place between Jordan's king and Yasir 'Arafat in Amman yesterday was restricted to a discussion of the French-U.S. proposal regarding the Paris conference, especially since Yasir 'Arafat has been convinced of the need to lay down arms. In this regard, 'Arafat has taken some measures, including demobilizing officers and elements of the Palestinian Liberation Army stationed in Jordan and opening the way for collective resignations for the Army's troops who want to quit.

The Jordanian regime is expected to listen today to the Western view on the Paris conference from French President Mitterrand, who is due to arrive in Amman today on a 3-day official visit. Diplomatic circles have quoted French officials as saying the Jordanian-Israeli contacts are considered an encouraging sign for presenting the French-U.S. ideas, which are supported by some Arab regimes such as the Egyptian regime, the Iraqi regime, and the Moroccan regime.

Observers in Washington also believe the Jordanian-Israeli contacts will assume a more public nature in the near future and might lead to King Husayn's agreement within the coming 2 days on convening the Paris conference, especially since Yasir 'Arafat and his group promised Jordan during yesterday's meeting to support any Jordanian move to hold negotiations with Israel. U.S. observers did not rule out the possibility that King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat had agreed before yesterday's meeting to wait for the results of the Israeli elections which will be held on 23 July. The Jordanian regime and Yasir 'Arafat are wagering on prospects of the return of the Zionist Labor Party, which supports the Jordanian option, to power in the Zionist entity.

Lebanese Contacts to Reopen Highway Reported

JN091905 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Louis Faris Dispatch from Damasus]

[Excerpt] Lebanese sources in Damascus told me covert contacts are continuing between the Syrian leadership and a number of Lebanese leaders concerning application of the security plan in Lebanon and its future stages, which will include the reopening of the Damascus-Beirut highway. These sources expect Lebanese Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt to arrive in Damascus Wednesday.

Mediterranean Conference Statement Reported

JN100735 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade — At the conclusion of its meetings yesterday the conference of progressive parties and movements in the Mediterranean Sea Basin renewed its support for the Syrian Arab people's struggle against the imperialist and Zionist plans being hatched in the Arab homeland. The conference strongly condemned U.S.-Israeli threats and pressures against Syria and the Libyan Jamahiriyah as well as Israel's invasion of Lebanon carried out to liquidate the Palestinian question.

In its final statement, the conference affirmed that a just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis is only possible through Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. The conference called on progressive forces to contribute to efforts to turn the Mediterranean Sea Basin into a zone of peace, security, cooperation, and social progress.

The conference also emphasized the Palestinian Arab people's rights to determine their own destiny, to return to their homeland, and to establish their independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative. The conference condemned the establishment of Zionist settlements in occupied Arab territories and the acts of terrorism against Arab citizens. It also expressed its support for the Lebanese national resistance against Israeli occupation forces in Southern Lebanon, affirming Lebanon's unity, independence, sovereignty, and Arabism.

The 3-day conference was attended by representatives of 31 progressive parties and movements, including the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by Comrade Fawzi ar-Rawi, member of the party National Command.

Shamir Denies Involvement in Dikko Kidnapping

TA101033 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1047 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that the kidnapping of the Nigerian diplomat in London is a criminal matter and Israel is in no way involved in it. The prime minister made these remarks at a news conference he held immediately after the taping of the television debate with Shim'on Peres. This was reported by our correspondent on party affairs Yotam Yaqir.

Union Members Meet Informally in Hungary

TA101105 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Jul 84 p 1

[Yosef Golan report]

[Excerpt] It appears that the Austrian labor movement not only provides good service in the exchange of POW's but also in the field of trade unions, this time in establishing a tie between Israel and Hungary. On the initiative of the Austrian civil service union, a delegation of the Israeli civil service union headed by Re'uven Ben-'Ami met with a delegation of the Hungarian Railroad Workers Union in Sopron, not far from the Austrian border.

Within a few hours, entrance visas to Hungary were arranged for the Israelis. The representatives of the Austrian union, who maintain close relations with the Hungarian unions, proposed a meeting with the Israeli representatives and the response was positive.

Three members of the Railroad Workers Union, headed by the union's vice president, went to Sopron. The representatives of Austria, Hungary, and Israel spent the whole day talking in a very pleasant atmosphere. The Hungarians agreed to the meeting being publicized, but certain fears on the part of the Israelis withheld the release of the information. Now, upon the arrival in Israel of Austrian Ambassador to Greece Dr Amry, the information has been released.

The Hungarian delegation even agreed to visit Israel, if invited.

The talks, which took place in early June, continued until the early morning hours after the last train to Vienna had left. The Hungarians put special railroad cars at the disposal of their colleagues to take them back to Vienna.

Resumption of Egyptian-Soviet Relations Viewed

TA100621 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Jul 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Mubarak and Moscow"]

[Text] The Camp David process, which culminated in the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel was, it should be remembered, a tripartite rather than a bilateral affair.

The U.S., which was the third signatory to the Camp David agreements and to the peace treaty, was not acting merely as a disinterested but well-intentional third party. Its own interests were deeply involved in the entire process.

As much as Anwar as-Sadat's dramatic arrival in Jerusalem nearly seven years ago constituted a profound psychological breakthrough in the three-decade old Arab-Israel conflict, it also signalled Egyptian determination to clearly cast its political, economic and military lot with the U.S This was a major deviation from the previous 22-year history of Nasirist Egypt's dependence on the Soviet Union, a dependence which As-Sadat began to reduce gradually in 1972.

Last week's reestablishment of full diplomatic relations between the Egypt of As-Sadat's successor, Husni Mubarak, and the Soviet Union may well be the harbinger of an important deviation from As-Sadat's direction.

Neither Israel nor the U.S., as signatories with Egypt of the Camp David Agreements and the peace treaty, have any right to intervene in Egypt's soviereign decision to restore relations with Moscow.

But when such a step comes in the context of a purposeful Egyptian cooling — nay freezing — of the normalization components of the peace treaty with Israel; and when it is accomplished by undenied reports from Cairo that Egypt is determined to return the issue of the Arab-Israel conflict to the U.N. and the Security Council from which As-Sadat was determined to extricate it, then it is time to reassess where the parties stand today on the shared assumptions that made Camp David possible.

The timing, and possibly the dramatics of As-Sadat's 1977 initiative were a result of his fears and frustrations at Jimmy Carter's moves to reconvene the Geneva Conference on the Arab-Israel conflict with the participation of the Soviet Union.

As-Sadat believed that the involvement of the Soviet Union in the issue was an example of American short-sightedness and wrong-headedness, which threatened to undo his determination to rid Egypt of its demeaning dependence on the Soviet Union. Worse, it could also set off a new descent into war.

A formal peace with Israel was the price As-Sadat was ready to pay, no matter how hard he had to swallow in incurring the wrath of his fellow Arabs, for Egypt's new political, economic and military alignment with the U.S.

Egypt has since made impressive economic strides forward on the basis of this alignment. Egypt's army is also being rebuilt to worrisome levels of sophistication and power, entirely on the basis of American arms, training and financial aid.

The Americans, after several days of hesitation and confusion in November 1977, responded wholeheartedly to As-Sadat's historic decision to extricate Egypt from the Kremlin's bear hug and cease its involvement in the periodic Arab wars with Israel. The U.S. hoped as well that other Arab countries would follow As-Sadat's lead.

This latter expectation has never materialized. Syria, Iraq, South Yemen, Libya and Algeria are as enmeshed in their dependence on Moscow as they were seven years ago. And to the extent that some of these Mosocw clients may be having second thoughts it is not because of Egypt's example.

For Israel the newly established Egyptian links with Moscow and the changed atmosphere that may emanate from them require close watching.

For the U.S., the new Cairo-Moscow nexus, if it leads to further steps, cannot but raise the question of the extent to which Mubarak's Egypt intends to return to the old Nasserite game of playing both sides of the super-power fence.

Lebanese Militia Oppose Israeli Office Closure

TA090859 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Jul 84 pp 1, 13

[Arab affairs correspondent Shefi Gabay report]

[Excerpt] The leaders of the Lebanese militia "The Guardians of the Cedars" sent a letter to *MA'ARIV*'s editorial board in which they express their strong opposition to the attempts by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami to close down Israel's liaison office in Ad-Dubbiyah in northern Beirut.

In their letter, they note that they sent telegrams to all Israeli leaders on behalf of residents in southern Lebanon and the Lebanese Al-Biqa' region, emphasizing their stand against Karami's policy.

In their telegram to Prime Minister Shamir, "The Guardians of the Cedars" write: "Those who disconnected the south from the rest of Lebanon by signing the Cairo agreement, which at the time allowed the terrorists to set up a state of their own, are now repeating their mistake in the decision to close down the Israeli office in Ad-Dubbiyah. We will insist that this office remain open for the benefit of the southern Lebanese residents."

In their telegram to the Israeli Foreign Ministry they write: "The Karami government is trying to close down the offices of peace in order to replace them with offices of terror. We reject Karami's decision to close the Israeli liaison office and open Palestinian offices."

Likud Opinion Poll Shows Gap Narrowing

TA090538 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Jul 84 p 1

[Political correspondent Sara Honig report]

[Text] Tel Aviv — According to an opinion poll conducted by the Likud after the launching of the election campaign on television, and possibly according to a Labour poll as well, there has been a significant narrowing of the gap between the two major parties recently, although the Alignment still holds the lead.

While Likud sources admit to having conducted their poll, the Labour version is a bit blurred. Officially, the line in Labour is that there is no news on the polling front and that the gap between the two parties is still wide as recent newspaper polls have indicated, namely some 15 Knesset seats in Labour's favour. But privately, leading Labour campaign managers admit that a secret private party poll bears out the results of the latest Likud poll, which were only computed yesterday.

According to that poll, the gap has shrunk, giving Labour only a lead of seven Knesset seats, with Labour standing at 48 seats to the Likud's 41. Earlier predictions gave Labour a 15-seat lead. Yesterday's results are based on a nationwide poll in which a random sample of 1,004 Israelis were interviewed between July 1 and July 4. The poll was conducted by Dr Sara Shemer, until recently head of the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute.

According to some Labour sources, a similar picture emerges from a private Labour poll. Sources in both parties say that the result indicates that the situation is still fluid, although Labour continues ahead of the Likud. With two weeks left to polling day, say experts in both parties, nothing is final, and for the first time there is discernible movement in Likud's direction, indicating that the result is not a foregone conclusion.

According to Shemer, her poll indicates a change in the attitude of the floating voters, many of whom were Likud supporters in 1981 and some of whom are apparently returning to their political base. She notes that additional questions in the polls indicates a strengthening of the Likud's position, in that there is growing identification with the party, confidence in it and agreement with it.

On Labour's side, one explanation put forth for the discrepancy between the reports from the different Labour sources is that there are two pollsters, each conducting private polls. It is possible, say Labour sources, that it is one of the two whose results roughly bear out those of the Likud polls, while the other shows no difference from the picture so far.

Small Parties Important in Upcoming Elections

TA100910 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 Jul 84 p 9

["Exclusive" Smith Institute poll]

[Text] For a long time, the emphasis in the Knesset elections has been on which of the large parties would get more votes, on the assumption that this party would be the one to form the next government. The poll conducted in June 1984 gave 44 percent of the Jewish vote to the Alignment and 28 percent to the Likud, a very large difference 5 weeks before the fateful balloting.

However, even such a difference does not guarantee a coalition led by the Alignment because its natural allies, Shinuy and the Citizens Rights Movement, jointly received about 3 percent of the vote. In other words, the Alignment and its allies received 47 percent of the vote, which does not represent the 61 Knesset seats required to form a government. In any event, the votes for the current opposition have not split as in the case of the religious bloc and the Likud. Among the latter, the large parties have particularly lost strength, while the small parties have gained strength.

Let us start with the religious bloc. First of all, it should be emphasized that so far, in anticipation of the upcoming elections, hardly any of those voting for the religious parties favor the establishment of a government with the Alignment. Half of them clearly prefer the Likud, and the rest do not have any preference about the largest parties. In other words, they tend to identify with the Likud and, if possible, they will continue to prefer a government led by the Likud. They gained 13 Knesset members in the 10th Knesset elections (about 12 percent of the vote) but they registered a 1 percent drop in the poll conducted in June. It seems that the two relatively large parties within the religious bloc, the National Religious Party [NRP] and Agudat Yisra'el, are going to lose votes. Three new parties are close to the minimum quota, and some of them may even pass it: Morasha (supporters of Hayim Druckman, Hanan Porat and Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el), SHAS (Sephardic Torah Guardians), and Me'ir Kahana's KAKH (which was close to the minimum quota in the poll conducted in June, shortly before it was temporarily disqualified). Two of these three parties, Morasha and KAKH, by definition do not favor a coalition with the Alignment

So far, the largest split has occurred within the Likud bloc. Two parties are "profiting" at the Likud's expense: Tehiya and Weizman's Yahad. In the last poll, Tehiya received some 4.5 percent (between 5 to 6 Knesset seats), and Yahad received 3.5 percent,which represents about 4 Knesset seats. Weizman's party is mainly supported by former Likud voters, but received very little backing from the Alignment camp.

In the first stage of this analysis, we will omit Yahad from the calculations. We find that if Tehiya and the religious parties are added to the Likud bloc, the latter receives 44.5 percent compared to 47 percent for the Alignment bloc, and this is a relatively narrow difference.

The Arabs must be added now. They represent about 8.5 percent of the votes and it seems that nobody has thoroughly tested their opinions. However, if we assume that they vote as they did in 1981, the Alignment's edge rises by 4 percent, with another 4 percent going to RAKAH and the newly-established Progressive List for Peace. Of course, in the event that the Arab parties support the Alignment, the latter will have the necessary majority. However, it is unlikely that a Zionist party would agree to establish a government with the support of RAKAH. The contribution of such a bloc of Knesset members is important in that it would reduce the coalition from the 66 Knesset seats it gained in 1981 to under 60 seats. In other words, it would not be able to form a government similar to the present one.

If this turns out to be the situation on 23 July, then the Alignment will form the next government after making concessions to its new partners. However, if support for the current opposition bloc declines somewhat, a situation will emerge where a small party will constitute the force that will tip the scales — and our reference is to 'Ezer Weizman's party. If this party receives four Knesset seats, as it did in the latest poll, it may become a very important factor in determining which party will form the next government.

This analysis underscores the fact that despite the wide gap between the Alignment and the Likud, the former is not yet certain to form the next government. As long as it loses votes to other coalition parties, such as Tehiya and others, the Likud is not jeopardizing the establishment of a coalition led by it, but is merely strengthening the small parties. The situation may change only if votes go from the Likud to the Alignment or, to some extent, to Yahad, thus enabling it to tip the scales. To win the elections, the Alignment must not only lead over the Likud with more votes, but also hold onto the votes which it has so far drawn away from the Likud. This time, perhaps just as in 1977 and 1981, the small and new parties may determine which of the large parties will form the next government.

Budget, Economic Issues, Labor Disputes Reported

TA090659 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Treasury officials say the government has already exceeded this year's budget by half a billion dollars. According to press reports, the officials believe the next government will have to absorb a huge quantity of money from the public soon after the July 23d elections. On this and other economic developments, Shim'on Feinberg.

[Begin recording] The government overstepped its budget in the areas of subsidies, salaries, and social and welfare services, according to the reports appearing in today's issues of the Histadrut's *DAVAR* newspaper and the National Religious Party's *HATZOFE*. A recent policy of raising the price of subsidized goods at a slower pace than the rate of inflation has alone caused a deviation of 20 billion shekels, with subsidies accounting for 80 to 90 percent of the price the public is asked to pay. For this reason, say the officials, the next government will have no choice but to raise the price of subsidized goods and electricity in August by 30 percent and fuel prices by 25 percent. This is necessary, they say, before any economic recovery plan can be introduced. A large cut will also have to be made in government spending so, according to these estimates, services to the public will also be affected.

Wage negotiations begin today between the Histadrut and the employees in the private sector. Meanwhile, there is said to be some progress in talks between the Treasury and the striking engineers and academics in the social sciences and humanities. Both unions are threatening to bolt from the Histadrut, claiming that the federation has not represented their interests.

Work disruptions continue at Haifa port, the oil refineries and among tax and customs employees, and Bank Leumi workers have declared a dispute. Yesterday all Bank Discount branches were closed as workers there went on a work holiday, and the weathermen are on strike.

Broadcast Authority, Journalists Sign Agreement

TA080758 Jerusalem The JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jul 84 p 2

[Greer Fay Cashman report]

[Text] A new wage agreement was signed late on Friday afternoon between the management of the Israel Broadcasting Authority [IBA] and TV and radio journalists.

The agreement, which is effective for two years and has Treasury approval, gives electronic media journalists a wage structure parallel to that in the print media.

IBA Director General Uri Porat faces another headache today from administrative workers, who last week gave notice that they also want to negotiate a wage agreement.

The administrative staff, which is seeking the salaries and status of journalists, threatened to impose severe sanctions if management does not accede to their demands.

Meanwhile, the journalists have declared they will not support the administrative staff in its struggle.

West Bank Youths Complain of Maltreatment

TA081225 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jul 84 p 6

[West Bank correspondent report]

[Text] The five youths who were wounded last week by shots fired by a border police officer at a roadblock near Rachel's Tomb in Bethlehem, last weekend sent a complaint to the defense minister, the attorney general, and the military commander of Judaea and Samaria. The complaint was sent through lawyer Felicia Langer.

In their complaint, the youths (among them an 11 year-old girl) claim that after being stopped for over 2 hours, during which the travelers on the buses (which were meant to go on a tour to the Karmel area last Tuesday) were ordered to wait in the Military Government building, and later at the roadblock at Rachel's Tomb, an officer named Hayim told some youths to get off the bus, "choosing them at random, in an entirely arbitrary way," and later "he started to abuse those youths, ordering them to sit on the ground and stand up alternately, and also to lie on their backs and then stand up. He also pushed and hit with the butt of his rifle those who dared to protest or complain about his actions."

Security sources reacted by saying that the buses were stopped after a warning was received that "agitators who wanted to reach the Israeli Arab sector for purposes of incitement" were on board. The sources added that after an investigation by the security forces, together with the border policemen in the area and the Arab bus drivers, it became clear that there were no abuses or maltreatment. Regarding the shooting, the same sources said that the border policemen acted according to regulations, and the border police officer shot only after he believed that his life was in danger.

One of the youths, 19 year old Akram Sha'ban, was detained last weekend by security men in the hospital where he was being treated. His family tried to prevent the detention under the pretext that he still needed medical treatment, and a fist fight erupted between the family and the security men. Sha'ban was taken for interrogation to the Farah prison near Nabulus.

Druze Initiative Committee Against IDF Service

TA081604 Tel Aviv ITIM In Hebrew 1520 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Yirka, 8 Jul (ITIM) — "The Druze Initiative Committee," which for years has been calling on the members of the community not to enlist in the IDF, today came out with an announcement in which it accuses the Israeli authorities of being responsible for the death of the soldier Samir As'ad, who was held prisoner by Nayif Hawatimah's organization.

In its announcement, the committee warns the members of the Druze community that what happened to Samir As'ad and to sapper Sulayman Hirbawi can happen to any Druze youth in Israel who serves in the IDF, "because as far as the authorities are concerned there is no difference between the Druze and the Gentiles, the Arabs and Palestinians." The committee claims that Israel is responsible for the death of As'ad during the attack on Rabbit Island, and all the IDF spokesman's denials that he was not on the island are baseless. The committee claims that the Democratic Front, headed by Hawatimah, who held the prisoner for 2 whole years, had no reason to hurt him, and that it wanted to return him safe and sound to his parents.

The ITIM correspondent notes that when the committee first learned that As'ad was alive, its members offered to mediate between the authorities and the terrorists on his release, but their offer was not accepted.

West Bank Bridge Crossing Quotas Increased

JN081807 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Salim al-Jallad report from "With the Events" program — recorded]

[Text] Colonel (Freddy Zakh), head of the Civil Administration in the West Bank, has instructed officials in charge of the Damiya and Allenby Bridges to take action to increase the number of people who want to visit the West Bank and vice versa. Therefore, this morning the competent authorities at the Damiya and Allenby Bridges began to allow about 1,400 visitors a day to cross Damiya Bridge to the West Bank from Jordan, and about 1,500 visitors to cross Allenby Bridge. This means that there will be an increase in 200 visitors crossing each bridge. It has also been decided to increase the number of people who come to the West Bank on Fridays, so that each bridge can receive half of the number usually received on the other days of the week.

These measures taken by Col (Freddy) came following my interview with him during 'Id al-Fitr, when he visited Tulkarm with Shmu'el (Gor), assistant to the coordinator of the administered territories, to meet with the heads of the government offices and the public institutions in the city to congratulate them on 'Id al-Fitr. During this interview, we explained the overcrowding at the Damiya and Allenby Bridges, and how people who want to visit the West Bank are being delayed as a result of a limit on the number of visitors who are allowed to cross the bridges and enter the West Bank. During this interview, Col (Zakh) said that the Civil Administration will not be able to make other arrangements in order to receive more than 1,200 visitors at Damiya Bridge. [sentence as heard] He added that he would discuss this problem, and that he would take action to enlarge the crossing points on the two bridges after the summer visits. He added that this will double the number of the visitors coming to the West Bank.

This decision has been received by official and popular circles in the West Bank with deep satisfaction. The crossing points are currently open late daily.

West Bank Palestinians Support HADASH List

TA081844 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] A large group of Palestinian leaders from the territories have expressed support for the HADASH list, and urged the Arabs of Israel to vote for it. Among them are former Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah, former Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, former Al-Birah Mayor Ibrahim at-Tawil, and a host of personalities from the territories known to be nationalistic leaders of the Palestinians. Our correspondent says that the statement of support is likewise directed against the Progressive List for Peace, cochaired by an Arab and a Jew.

Increase in West Bank Arab Immigration Noted

TA081839 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The number of inhabitants of the territories who have been returning to Judaea and Samaria from Jordan has been on the rise over the past 2 years. Last month, furthermore, there was even a steep rise in the number of people entering Israel via the Jordan River bridges, which is why the authorities increased the quota of entry permits to the territories.

Golan Druze Protest Anti-Israeli Rallies

TA090714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Golan Druze loyal to Israel want to have the Hill of Tears [Giv'at Hadema'ot] which separates Israel from Syria declared a closed military area. They explained that this hill has been turned into a meeting point for Golan Druze and Arabs from Judaea and Samaria to assemble and voice anti-Israeli slogans and deliver speeches. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports:

[Begin recording] The Hill of Tears is located only several dozen meters away from Syrian territory. Up until a few years ago, Druze from both sides of the border used to meet there, exchange experiences, and primarily cry and complain about the bitter fate separating them. Over the last few months, however, the hill has become an anti-Israeli propaganda center. Pro-Syrian Druze from the Golan and PLO supporters from Judaea and Samaria frequent the place daily. Political meetings, memorial services and wedding ceremonies are also held there sometimes.

Druze from Syrian territory assemble on the other side of the border and listen to the greetings and speeches addressed to them via loudspeakers. The meetings usually end by playing the Syrian national anthem. Pro-Israeli Druze on the Golan complain about the helplessness of the authorities who, in their opinion, do not react to the hoisting of Syrian flags in public and inflammatory speeches. In the present situation, a Druze dignitary says, there is no other solution but to declare the entire hill a military area and limit access to those with a licence. If this proposal is not accepted, the person adds, the Hill of Tears will turn into a hill for anti-Israeli struggle.

Curfew Imposed Following Bomb Discovery

TA090954 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0943 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] A bomb discovered by an Israeli tractor driver was safely dismantled near the settlement of Mevo Shilo in the Jordan Valley area.

A curfew was imposed on the adjacent Arab village of (Mu'aya) following the discovery of the bomb.

Arabs Sentenced, Fined for Hostile Activities

TA080633 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Three Arabs of the villages of Sakhnin and Arrabah in the Galilee have been given prison sentences and fines for hoisting Palestinian flags on Land Day and at a memorial service for the victims of the Sabra and Shatila massacre.

The heaviest penalty was meted out to Khalid Salah of Sakhnin who was sentenced to 7 months in jail and fined 250,000 shekels.

New Settlement Established Near Bethlehem

TA091026 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Twenty families have settled in tents near Bethlehem on the site designated for the settlement of Ne'ot Adummim. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that this settlement was approved by the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs but funds could not be found for it; thus the settlers arrived at the site with the help of the Gush 'Ezyon Regional Council.

This is the second settlement established in this fashion within the last week and there are plans to establish another within a few days. Our correspondent points out that the settlers want to establish as many settlements as possible before the election.

Lebanese Civilian Killed When IDF Returns Fire

TA100618 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Metulla — A Lebanese civilian bystander was killed, and two others wounded yesterday, when an IDF patrol returned fire at terrorists who had attacked it with light arms. No IDF personnel were hurt in the incident, which took place three kilometers south of the village of Jibshit.

The injured were sent to a local hospital. A search was mounted for the terrorists.

Briefs

June Unemployment — The number of job-seekers dropped significantly in June, the Employment Service spokesman announced yesterday. According to figures released by the service's Research and Information Department, 31,428 requested help from Employment Offices nationwide in June, compared with nearly 36,000 in May. Just under 11,000 people were unemployed for six days or more last month, down from 14,454 in May, the spokesman said. [Text] [Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 5 Jul 84 p 6 TA]

May, June Immigration Data — Some 1,152 immigrants arrived in Israel in May and another 1,204 in June.

A report by the Jewish Agency's Immigrant Absorption Department indicates that emigration from Western countries has dropped. [Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1732 GMT 3 Jul 84 TA]

January-June Export Data — During the first 6 months of 1984 the volume of Israel's commercial exports rose by 10 percent, totaling about 2.7 billion shekels, or 241 million shekels more than the same period last year. The increase was registered primarily during the first 3 months of 1984. In June 1984 commercial exports totaled $410 million, 10 percent more than in May 1984. [Tel Aviv *MA'ARIV* in Hebrew 9 Jul 84 p 5 TA]

Israel-Jordan Mosquito Extermination — **Contacts have recently been held between Israel and Jordan over the issue of joint cooperation in exterminating mosquitos in the Gulf of Aqaba. This has been learned from official sources. It has been reported that so far cooperation has not been agreed upon, and municipal sources assess that, in contrast to previous years, the Jordanians prefer to delay cooperation. [Excerpt] [Tel Aviv** *MA'ARIV* in Hebrew 8 Jul 84 p 6 TA]

ALGERIA

Tunisia's Caid Essebsi Arrives Carrying Message

LD091219 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpts] This morning Mr Beji Caid Essebsi, Tunisian foreign minister, arrived in Algiers carrying a private message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba to President Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the republic and secretary general of the party.

In the VIP hall at the airport, Mr Beji Caid Essebsi made a press statement, in which he said he is carrying a verbal message from President Habib Bourguiba to his brother President Chadli Bendjedid. This is within the framework of consultations and exchanges of views between the two presidents and fraternal countries.

Mexican Energy Secretary Labastida Visits

FL031916 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1530 GMT 3 Jul 84

[Text] Algiers, 3 Jul (NOTIMEX) — A Mexican official here has brought up the possibility of exchanging manufactured products and capital goods between Mexico and Algeria as well as setting up export and technology exchange programs between the countries' respective parastatal industries.

During his working visit to this country, Francisco Labastida Ochoa, Mexican secretary of energy, mines, and parastatal industry, held talks with high officials of the Algerian Government, with whom he discussed such matters as the international market, conservation and diversification of energy sources, natural gas, and the chemical and petrochemical industry.

Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi reiterated that his country's position has been to support the Contadora Group's activity as an effective measure to achieve peace in Central America.

Labastida will be received today by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, with whom he will hold talks on matters with which Algeria is dealing. The Mexican official will convey a respectful greeting to the Algerian president from Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid.

Niger President Stops Over, Meets Bendjedid

LD081325 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The president of the Republic of Niger, Seyni Kountche, stopped-over this morning at Houari Boumedienne Airport, Algiers. President Chadli Bendjedid held talks in his office at the airport's VIP lounge with President Kountche, who left the Algerian capital at the end of this talk.

Madagascar Foreign Minister Brings Private Message

LD091226 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Mr Jean Adrianaribone Bemananjara, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Madagascar, arrived this morning in Algiers carrying a private message from the Madagascar head of government, Didier Ratsiraka, to President Chadli Bendjedid.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Alleges Terrorist Training in FRG

NC101202 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Bonn, 10 July (AFP) — Libyan dissidents are being trained in West Germany and Tripoli will retailiate by sheltering West German terrorists if the rebels are not expelled, Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has warned. In an interview with the magazine *STERN*, to be published tomorrow, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi alleged that members of the Moslem Brotherhood were training at an Islamic Centre near Aachen, on the border with Belgium.

Libya has blamed the Brotherhood for recent attacks in Tripoli, especially for what appeared to be an assassination attempt on Col al-Qadhdhafi in May. Other training centres were in Britain and the United States, the Libyan leader alleged.

The head of Libya's Intelligence Services, Yunis Bil-Qasim, had given proof of the Moslem Brotherhood's activities to the government here, he added. He was now waiting for West Germany to extradite those concerned to Libya, or at least to expel them.

"I expect the West German Government to treat these terrorists exactly like those of the Baader-Meinhof gang" which carried out a wave of attacks on government targets in the 1970's, Col al-Qadhdhafi warned. "If it protects Libyan terrorists in West Germany, Libya will protect German terrorists," he warned, but stressed he wanted to avoid this happening.

Boycott of UN Conference on Refugees Planned

LD081315 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] The Popular Committee of the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison told the UN Conference on African Refugees and the acting secretary general of the OAU the Jamahiriyah will not take part in the conference given the Jamahiriyah's position opposing the presence of delegates of South Africa and the Zionist entity. The Popular Committee of the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison underlined in a telegram to the chairman of the UN Conference on African Refugees and to the secretary general of the organization the position of the Jamahiriyah in extending various assistance to the peoples in question and especially in Africa of which the Jamahiriyah is a part.

The Popular Committee of the Popular Bureau for Foreign Liaison added in its telegram that the Jamahiriyah has offered and is offering material and moral assistance directly and through international and regional bodies belonging to the OAU including the refugee committee set up by the OAU Ministerial Council in 1964. The telegram explains that the Jamahiriyah is party to the OAU agreement on refugees signed in 1969, and the Jamahiriyah attracts tens of thousands of refugees and extends to them and to the African states various forms of help to deal with this problem.

The telegram says: The Zionist entity has made homeless an entire nation, the Palestinian people, and is now chasing it even outside its own land. South Africa is to blame for the tragedy afflicting the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. It is not logical that permission should be given to attend a conference on extending aid to refugees to the delegates of two entities responsible for making hundreds of thousands of people homeless.

Kuwaiti Official Arrives for Talks

LD071617 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1555 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Jul (JANA) — The Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs, Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, arrived here this afternoon on a visit to the Jamahiriyah to last several days. In a statement to a JANA correspondent, Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn expressed his pleasure at visiting the Jamahiriyah and noted that the visit falls within the framework of consolidating relations between the two fraternal countries. He added that this visit would be an opportunity to discuss bilateral cooperation and exchange views on Arab and international issues of common interest, and to acquaint himself with the economic and social transformations achieved by the people of the Jamahiriyah in various fields thanks to the great Fatah revolution.

Meets With Rajab

LD092047 Tripoli JANA in English 1738 GMT9 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Shawal, 9 July, JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY — Secretary of the General People's Committee Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab this afternoon met the Kuwaiti State Minister for the Council of Minister's Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn. The meeting was focused on promoting and strengthening cooperation between the two brotherly countries.

The secretary of the General People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau today meet with the Kuwaiti minister of state 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn. In their meeting they discussed the means of strengthening cooperation relations existing between the two brother countries as well as Arab and international issue of joint interest.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD100828 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jul (JANA) — The brother commander of the revolution yesterday evening received brother 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for Cabinet affairs, who conveyed to him the greetings of the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

Official Takes Leader's Message to Saudi Arabia

LD091039 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Jul (JANA) — Dr Muftah al-'Usta 'Umar, secretary general of the General People's Congress, has gone to Saudi Arabia to begin a tour. During the tour, he will visit a number of Arab countries in the Gulf region to deliver written messages from brother leader of the revolution to the kings and presidents of Arab countries concerning joint Arab action on issues of strategy and destiny for the Arab nation.

At-Turayki Leaves With Message for Syrian President

LD100839 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0751 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, 10 Jul (JANA) — Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, left for Syria this morning on the first leg of a tour of East Arab countries. During his visit to Syria he will deliver a written message from the commander of the revolution to Syria President Hafiz al-Asad. The message concerns joint Arab action regarding matters of strategy affecting the Arab nations' destiny.

AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR Calls for Joint Arab Action

LD091019 Tripoli JANA in English 0839 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Shawal , 9 July 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The *GREEN MARCH* newspaper [*AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR*] issued by the Revolutionary Committees in today's issue has confirmed the necessity of arriving at a formula for combined Arab action to confront the imperialist and Zionist enemy in Palestine. The paper added that the issue has become an urgent and basic matter as a response which constitutes a successful counterattack against the imperialist Zionist onslaught aimed at national existence and the future of our civilisation through practical and scientific programmes which include complete coordination between Arab countries to mobilise all Arab forces and efforts for the battle and confrontation to break the psychological barrier and restore confidence to the Arab fighter who has been absent from the battle and his capabilities has been frozen and made to wear the cloak of defeat by Arab governments employed to ensure the success of the imperialist Zionist programme to impose the imperialist colonialist hegemony on the Arab citizen and emphasise his enslavement to it.

The paper also stressed in its major article on the need for serious collective national confrontation to the threat of the eradication to the Arab race without differentiating between reactionary or revolutionary Arab. The paper pointed out that the Zionist death train is still on the move without stopping and it will ram the Arabs wherever they are as it rammed their brothers in Palestine, Egypt, Lebanon and unarmed civilians in Palestinian camps in Beirut in spite of the fact that the guerillas have departed from these camps and left them for the old, children and women.

The paper asked in the [word indistinct] of its article if 20 Arab armies possessing double what the Zionists have in terms of material capabilities if it is unable to enter into the coming battle with the Zionist gangs and resist American imperialist intervention in the Arab world.

It also questioned the meaning of Arab resolutions such as the minimum resolutions of Baghdad summit. It also questioned Arab solidarity, and the establishment of good relations with reactionary regimes, as well as defering the social battle with these regimes and declaring a truce with them if all this does not enable us to free Arab lands and destroy completely Zionist entity and raise the morales of Arabs who tasted defeat at the hands of the Zionists through the stands taken by their governments which are responsible for the occupation of Palestine and Lebanon and tying the hands of Egypt by a shameful, disgraceful treaty and killing women and children as well as dispersing Arab families using money and stands taken by these governments which have inflicted defeat upon Arab will for many years.

The paper went on to question the meaning of the Arab League as a military, economic and political organisation if it does not rush to suggest a specified practical resolution that includes the establishment of a military, economic and political federal structure throughout the Arab world and move swiftly in accordance with collective plan to achieve a combined Arab action against Zionist gangs in Palestine and Lebanon. This will be through either a war of attrition, a guerilla warfare from the borders of Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon or through a regular military war that includes the masses of Arab armies which have hundreds of thousands of soldiers in order to liberate Palestine.

The paper also stressed that other governments are now facing another test that cannot be compensated to think carefully in taking brave, serious stands to confront Zionist imperialist danger aimed at the whole of the Arab world.

AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR affirmed that it was not difficult or impossible to achieve this. The enemy can be defeated when all frozen Arab capabilities are mobilised for the battle. The paper appealed for the start afresh in the formulation of an honourable Arab history that confirms the impossibility of coexistence with a raiding Zionist racist entity within the Arab world and the creation of an Arab generation that undertakes upon itself the establishment of one legal Arab country for all Arabs from the Gulf to the Atlantic ocean.

The paper said that we have to establish the bases for collective Arab action and that there is no other way to achieve that except through a combined Arab action formula that includes

1. Alliance with Syria and supporting its steadfastness by military, financial and political means.

2. Activating all Arab fronts bordering on Palestine for Arab guerilla action.

3. Collective Arab determination to destroy and humiliate America on Arab lands.

4. Arab collective agreement, to strike and destroy the racist Zionist entity in Palestine and to resist Zionist plots aimed at settling 24 million Jews in the Middle East. These Jews will need new areas of Arab lands in addition to Palestine and will include Egypt, Libya, Syria, Iraq, and the Arabian Peninsula and it will aim to Judaise North Africa.

5. Achieve Arab unity through the establishment of a national entity for the Arab nation that ensures its dignity and status on earth deservedly.

AL-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR emphasised again that these objectives are not impossible to achieve if the intentions of Arab governments are true this time. It went on to say that these governments will now have to put an urgent plan for combined Arab action concerning decisive strategic issues that could affect the fate of the Arab nation and to legislate these objectives through practical and field stands compatible with the Arab reality and it will do so with everything within its means.

AL-ZHAF AL-AKHDAR went on to warn from the consequences of ignoring the importance of achieving these aims or the prevention of their achievement. It said that this will classify these people as traitors and that they will not be able to avoid punishment of the people and people's revolution. The paper confirmed at the close of its major article that the revolution card is the only winning card when the revolution does not become a test but the only compulsory direction to save our future and destiny of the Arab nation, liberate occupied Palestine, unify the Arab nation, eradicate backwardness, create progress and put an end to the hegemony and crimes and provocations of America.

It pointed out that the battle is between two cards, the card of Arab governments and the card of the revolution and questioned whether the Arab government has any card left to play with after all their cards have been burned with the fire of Beirut. Will these governments initiate a combined Arab action formula or will they expose the impotence of its regimes, the failure of their parties and the emptiness of their slogans to encourage the masses to lay down their bodies as bridges to cross towards the revolution's horizons as did the crusaders, using terrorising force in order to establish their military bases, monopolise companies in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Oman, and others. The paper then wondered which of the two choices the Arab governments will pick?

Envoy Arrives in Tunis on Maghreb Tour

LD100904 Tripoli JANA in English 0826 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Shawal, 10 July, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — (Muhammad Abu Qasim Azwe) yesterday afternoon arrived in Tunis at the beginning of a tour to the Arab Maghreb during which he would deliver hand written messages from the revolution leader to the Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, King Hassan II, king of Morocco and the Mauritanian president, Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala.

Cuban Minister Holds Talks in Tripoli

LD092041 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Jul (JANA) — The secretary of the Popular Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau conferred this evening with Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas, who is taking part in meetings of the joint Libyan Arab-Cuban Committee for Economic and Social Cooperation now being held in Tripoli. They discussed strengthening of relations and cooperation in all fields, and reviewed the scope for cooperation and implementation of joint programs in the interests of the two friendly countries. International issues of mutual interest and standing up to world imperialism were also discussed at the meeting.

The Cuban minister conveyed the Cuban people's appreciation for the pioneering role undertaken by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, its support for world liberation movements and its backing of the weak in all parts of the world.

Tripoli Alleges Curfew on Cairo U.S. Residence

NC100647 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] The Egyptian newspaper *AL-AHALI*, the organ of the Egyptian opposition party, National Progressive Union Grouping, has reported that Egyptian security services have clamped down a curfew on the streets around the residence of the U.S. ambassador in Al-Jizah, and have banned cars and pedestrians from the Nile Avenue. It is known the same measures are in force in the street on which the embassy of the Zionist enemy is located, next to the University Bridge.

These unusual measures had also earlier been in force in the street on which the residence of the defunct As-Sadat was located.

JANA Reports Sudanese Officer Joining SPLA

LD062022 Tripoli JANA in English 1806 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Upper Nile Region, 6 Shawal, 6 July, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Colonel Ya'qub Isma'il, who joined the Army of Sudanese People's Liberation Movement, has been appointed member of the Military Committee for the Liberation of Sudan, the High Command of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) announced in a statement.

Colonel Ya'qub Isma'il and some other colleagues have joined the Sudanese People's Liberation Army as part of a (?large-scale) movement of joining SPLA by many Sudanese officers and soldiers who oppose the bloody rule of hireling Numayri and fight to rid the Sudanese people from it by popular revolt.

JANA Reports Downed Helicopter in Sudan

LD092027 Tripoli JANA in English 1740 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Southern Sudan, 11 Shawal, 9 July, JAMAHIRYAH NEWS AGENCY — A unit of the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army under the command of John Kolong last Friday has brought down a helicopter belonging to the hireling Numayri's army. The helicopter was brought down in the Walinga District in the Upper Nile Province of Southern Sudan.

MOROCCO

Socialist Party To Boycott Belgrade Meeting

LD071317 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Rabat, July 7 (MAP) — The Moroccan Socialist Party, "the Socialist Union of Popular Forces" (USFP), has decided to boycott the conference of progressist parties and movements of the Mediterranean basin due to open this Saturday in Belgrade, announced Friday the party's daily *AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHTIRAQI*. The boycott was decided because of the unfriendly attitude adopted by Yugoslav authorities who reserved an official welcome to the leaders of the so-called "Polisario" (an Algerian-backed guerrilla movement claiming sovereignty over the Moroccan Sahara), the daily explained.

The USFP Political Bureau had addressed to this effect to the Socialist Alliance of the Yugoslav Working People and to the Yugoslav Communists' League message indicating that given the list of participants in this meeting and the draft paper submitted by the Yugoslav delegation and particularly supported by the Algerian delegation, the conference might take a turn that the USFP cannot approve by its presence, the daily went on. The Moroccan Sahara issue, indicated the message that was reported by *AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHTIRAQI* can only be settled in an African context and in the perspective of edifying the Arab Maghreb within a dialogue between Morocco and Algeria.

In case such an agreement is not reached, the message outlined, the referendum remains the way the most conform to the principles of international law and the wish expressed by several countries including Yugoslavia and the Non-aligned Movement. The welcome reserved to the secessionists, the daily added, "can only harm the relations that we want fruitful between our two peoples and our two countries".

AFP: Ethiopian Foreign Minister Arrives in Morocco

NC080851 Paris AFP in English 0832 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Rabat, July 8 (AFP) — Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde arrived here late Saturday with a message for King Hassan II on the Western Sahara problem from Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), an informed source said. Mr. Goshu said in Paris last Friday that the situation in the Western Sahara, where Morocco is fighting nationalist guerrillas of the Polisario Front, was "in an impasse".

Given the emotive and divisive nature of the problem it was essential to see what could be done before this year's OAU summit, Mr. Goshu said. The OAU is split between countries which support Morocco's annexation of the Western Sahara and those which recognise the Polisario's Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic and its right to be a member of the OAU.

King Hassan II Speaks on Education, Elections

LD090715 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2135 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Speech by King Hassan II from royal palace in Casablanca to mark youth day — live]

[Summary] On this occasion Moroccans ought to celebrate the optimism of youth, but we should view optimism with reality and know the aims we want to achieve and analyze the material and moral means with which we can arrive at these objectives. "We ought to know that Morocco, while wanting to keep in step with the free and developing world, cannot continue to cling to dreams and myths that run counter to our traditions and even our religion." This means that every Moroccan should play his role in society in full by selecting the profession he is best suited for and more qualified to do. Thus we begin my speech to you, which is divided into two parts.

"My dear people and my dear youth, there have ben rumors circulating in recent days and weeks that admission to schools will be (?arbitrary) and that his majesty's government has decided — just like that — to sacrifice a considerable number of youth in the primary or secondary or higher stages of education by closing all doors of livelihood before them, thus making them lose all hopes." I can say that Morocco will never squander the means of the future. Morocco should keep in step with the developing world, and therefore we Moroccans should be able to utilize all our resources. We ought to know that while this society needs doctors, lawyers, engineers, it also needs men who are capable of doing ordinary work — handicraft. We want hard currency; we want employment for all, and education for all. We should train people to do ordinary jobs. We are going to follow a new plan for education, by finding a school for every pupil compatible with the pupil's aptitude. We should not look down on vocational training or on lower jobs. Some are more suited to academic education and some are better suited to vocational training. Working classes exist in every country and we should not look down on such classes. "The working class was the one that liberated Morocco."

Work is honorable. "Therefore, we have decided to honor work and restore its value and respect, which has been lost." We should look back and see what our forefathers did. Take mine for example. Before they became kings they worked in this country for 6 centuries. For work to be honorable it should have sound and correct bases. There will be studies, seminars, discussions, that will explain our aims to you.

As for the second part of my speech; "this year, my dear people, we will enter another phase — a 6-year phase of new democracy. This phase will be decisive and serious as far as the organization of our society is concerned." These 6 years will not be easy; it will be a decisive 6-year period. All Moroccans, at all levels of responsibility, administrators and ordinary people, should look forward from now on to 14 September, when the general elections will be held. We should think about it from this moment on. Any person who wants to participate in the political battle should know that lies are forbidden. They ought to be honest with the people — the electors. "We have tried to prepare for these forthcoming elections an atmosphere of coexistence among the political parties. We have tried to rally these parties around us to ascertain the problems facing us and deeply go into them. We have tried as much as possible to have them participate in all our choices and decisions. To be fair to them, since the day they started working with us through ministers and ministers of state they provided, we should say here that these political organizations have worked with patriotism and sincerety and their work has been very ethical." A minister of state asked me to grant him some freedom because, as he pointed out, while campaigning he cannot reply to criticism that may be directed against him. This is the feeling of all ministers. "Therefore, to not embarass anyone and to make him feel totally free, we have decided that, when the time comes prior to the elections, all ministers will be released from their political duties — on condition they should not forget the reason they are in government — to follow up the elections and to see that the latter are honest. The ministers should leave someone to represent them in the government, so that, through his representative, they can follow up these elections."

This will enable all of us to follow up the elections. This year will be a decisive turning point. "As long as you grant me your confidence I will devote all my efforts more than ever before to ensure that your state and country will provide you with what you deserve — political rights as well as material rights, enabling you to live as an honorable and dignified Moroccan citizen."

"I will not allow anyone to deliberately deceive you or lie to you."

SUDAN

Numayri Receives Reply From Iraq's Saddam Husayn

JN071853 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jul (SUNA) — President Ja'far Numayri has received a reply message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. In the message, President Saddam expressed the gratitude and appreciation of fraternal Iraq's people and government for Sudan's support for Iraq against the unjust Iranian aggression. In his message, President Saddam also stressed Iraq's adherence to the policy calling for an end to the battle and reaching a just and honorable solution to the problem through peaceful means to curb the evil tendencies of the unjust Iranian regime.

Numayri Touts Islamic State to Worshipers

JN061933 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 6 Jul (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri said we are building the state of justice, popular participation [shura], social parity, and jihad, God willing, through building the Islamic state. In his speech delivered after Friday prayers in the Armed Forces Mosque in Khartoum today, Numayri said it is a state based on defending religion and the homeland against every tyrannical aggressor, who will be defeated, God willing. The president cited Koranic verse: God will certainly aid those who aid his cause, for verily God is full of strength exalted in might.

The president said: Therefore we have made military service compulsory for those who are able-bodied. This is part of the proposed amendments to the Constitution. This will be a cornerstone of the new constitution.

He pointed out that jihad is an important part of Islam and of every divine religion. All those able to carry arms are committed to jihad in service of of God and the homeland.

Numayri added that Islamic states, after jihad, is based on justice, which means justice among everyone and between all people without any discrimination regarding money, power, color, religion, or authority. He pointed out that all who have made errors will be brought to task no matter what their position or standing. People are equal and there is no difference between them, save for their piety to God.

Numayri pointed out that the third base of the Islamic state is to establish a sound economic system which would embark on spreading economic and social justice among the people, by taking from the rich, giving to the poor, and providing welfare for the poor to alleviate their suffering. He said this system is based on Islamic tax [zakat], which we will begin to collect and distribute, according to Shari'a, in the beginning of the next month of Muharam in the Hejira calendar, September.

In his speech to worshippers today, the president pointed to the continuation of aggressive campaigns. He said since we have declared the adoption of the Islamic shari'a, we are being subjected to outrageous and confused campaigns by traditional enemies of Islam and Muslims. Some of the confused have been blinded by the intensity of the rabid campaigns waged by the mercenary media. He pointed out they are mixing sentences of the emergency courts, set up especially to stop transgressions, with criminal acts threatening the security and interests of all the people. They also misinterpret these sentences as being aimed at imposing Islam on non-Muslims.

The president pointed to some Western countries which boast about democracy. He said they know very well that Sudan, in the past and present, is dealing with its problems in a sound democratic manner, and that it adopted dialogue as a means and ideology to create peaceful understanding among its tribes of various traditions and habits. Sudan has changed and transformed these fragements into a magnificent example of one country and one people able to shake the roots of colonialists in the first war of liberation in the Third World in the ninteenth century under the Islamic banner of Imam al-Mahdi.

In his speech, President Numayri reminded world public opinion and those who have taken up hostility to Islam as their stock and trade, along with the pitiful and the hesitant, that the successive nationalist governments of Sudan, and since Islam came to Sudan, have not imposed religion upon any minority. The slogan we follow adheres to the prophet's saying: Religion is how one treats others. This made Sudanese society free of any religious differences or sensitivities.

Numayri pointed out that dealings among the various regions of Sudan, the intermixing of its people due to requirements of life, and their movement within the regions and the valleys, has not been limited by religion or sects. Religion has never been a laissez-passer for one tribe to enter the pastures or lands of another. In this context, he pointed to arrangements between the (Denka) and the (Masiriyah) tribes in the Southwest of the country, where they exchange pastures and opinions about matters affecting their lives.

Addressing those who enjoy interfering in the affairs of others and those who devote their attention to transient problems of others and forget their own chronic problems, President Numayri said that cooperation between the Sudanese rulers and people will continue to be free of any religious intolerance. He added that the civil war, which exhausted the country for 17 years, did not take place for religious differences, but was caused by legacies from the colonialist era. President Numayri added that since its inception, the May revolution has formulated successful solutions to these legacies by pinpointing their causes, as seen in the 9 June 1969 statement.

President Numayri explained that in view of its strategic location Sudan is a bridge linking the desert of the north and the south; a meeting point between African and Arab culture, and a source of civilized and religious radiance which has illuminated the darkness in the continent, because from Sudan Islam spread southward, eastward, and westward. This has made Sudan a strategic target external forces seek to polarize, either through peaceful means or by waging war against it under false pretexts disguised under the principles of justice and right. President Numayri said that after they left Sudan, defeated, the communists started fabricating lies against us and inciting countries in the USSR's orbit against us. They tried to classify us on one occasion as reactionaries and on another as serving Western interests in the continent.

In his speech to worshippers today, President Numayri also expressed regret that some of Sudan's friends have forgotten the great role Sudan is assuming as an impregnable dam in the face of communist infiltration into the heart of the African Continent and that they have joined those who falsely claim our implementation of the Islamic law constitutes an attack against the rights of some minorities.

Replying to demands by some of these friends that economic assistance to Sudan must be suspended, President Numayri said: Inasmuch as we accept economic cooperation with them in service of their peoples' interests and for the sake of promoting constructive cooperation among free peoples to build a world where peace, security, and stability would prevail, we reject any assistance if it harms our freedom and independence and makes us become trumpets for the countries which offer it. The president said: With God's help, we will run our own affairs under the glorious banner of Islam.

In his speech, the president of the republic called on all who are interfering in Sudan's internal affairs to keep their hands off Sudan and to stop all kinds of interference whether they be news media, constitutional institutions, or organized groups. President Numayri warned the communists, living in Egypt and who have failed in every movement and also in the last elections, against attacking Sudan to make up for their failure. He said they will gain nothing but more failure from such attacks in the media.

President Numayri added that those communists are an offspring of communism, and that Jewry has established them in Egypt and are now trying to spread everywhere.

The president affirmed that Sudan can solve its internal problem through democratic dialogue. He said that since its inception, the glorious rejuvenating May Revolution has succeeded in dealing with all problems against national unity courageously and responsibly through open dialogue. The revolution, he added, has not set any barriers between the sons of the one homeland and has not made any distinction between different religious, cultural and regional affiliations.

The president announced once again that the revolution's constitutional and public rostrums welcome all opinions, no matter how different, so long as they are constructive and seek the unity of the country and the creation of the right atmosphere for its development, progress, and prosperity. The president called on the brother citizens who have deviated from the national line to join the dialogue through these restrums.

Vice President on Army Operations in South

JN071814 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1747 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jul (SUNA) — Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, first vice president and director of the state security apparatus, has announced that the People's Armed Forces are in full control in the Upper Nile and Bahr al-Ghazal regions and that the People's Armed Forces' military operations there have been highly successful.

Following a meeting with President Numayri today, At-Tayyib said the outlaws have been endeavoring to transfer their activities to the equatorial region, but the awareness and vigil of the masses there and their desire to preserve the gains of the May Revolution, particularly the decentralization system, have foiled these endeavors.

At-Tayyib pointed out that the central authorities are well aware of these sabotage activities and are helping the equatorial region's government to solve problems the enemies might exploit. He said he has information about plots aimed at carrying out sabotage activities. These are the same old plots with the same old methods. At-Tayyib also said the hostile forces have never stopped their plots and are bent on attacking vital installations. At-Tayyib said these plots have been going on for nearly 3 or 4 years and they will be exposed in due course.

At-Tayyib said he briefed President Numayri on the security situation and external hostile activities against Sudan. He said he presented an evaluation of the security situation during the period from the pre-'Id al-Fitr days to the present. He reiterated that the rate of crime has dropped. He pointed out that hostile plots against Sudan were expected to increase following the application of Islamic law in the country. He said Sudan is ready to face these hostile plots.

Minister on Foreign Debts, Elimination of Taxes

GF081159 Doha QNA in Arabic 0745 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Amman, 8 Jul (QNA) — Ibrahim Mansur, Sudanese minister of finance and economic planning and current chairman of the Arab Economic Unity Council, which will hold its meetings in Amman today, said his country's foriegn debts through the end of 1983 were $8 billion.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman today, Ibrahim Mansur said Saudi Arabia is Sudan's largest creditor. He said Saudi Arabia has not called for settling the debts to make things easier for Sudan and so other countries will not exploit this situation. He noted that some Western countries and some Western commercial banks also have debts and these debts are dealt with by either rescheduling or postponing payments.

The Sudanese minister announced that his country will enact the Islamic law of alms [zakat] and will collect them from businessmen and workers instead of imposing a business profit tax and an income tax. He said this will be a great boost to the economy, particularly in the fields of agriculture, economy, and industry. He expressed optimism over this step and its effect on improving Sudan's economy and the spirit of cooperation between citizens and the government. He said the alms will not exceed 2.5 percent, while the current tax rate is 60 percent on profits and income. He indicated that another tax, the social mutual responsibility [takaful] tax, will be collected from non-Muslims in Sudan at the same rate so there will not be any discrimination between citizens of the same country.

The Sudanese minister warned against the danger of continued Israeli economic infiltration in the African continent and called on the Arab and Muslim world to put forth a full plan to confront this threat.

At-Tayyib Briefed on Security in Bahr al-Ghazal

JN091543 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Khartoum, 9 July (SUNA) — First Vice President Retired Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib today received (Aldo Ago), Bahr al-Ghazal deputy governor. In a statement to the press after the meeting, (Aldo Ago) said he was delegated by the government of Bahr al-Ghazal to acquaint the first vice president with the situation of supply and services as well as with the security situation in the region. He said the security situation has become stable after the People's Armed Forces forced the rebels to retreat.

Economy Minister Makes Statement to AD-DUSTUR

JN091126 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Jul 84 pp 30, 24

[Muhammad Abu Ghawsh dispatch]

[Excerpts] Ibrahim Mansur, Sudan's minister of finance and economic planning and chairman of the current session of the Arab Economic Unity Council, has warned of the dangers of continued Zionist penetration into the African Continent.

In a statement to *AD-DUSTUR* he revealed Israel is obtaining uranuim and other minerals of military and nuclear production significance from Zaire and other African countries with which it has relations.

He said Israel is seeking to enter African markets to sell its exports and distribute its products to extricate itself from the cordon of Arab embargo imposed on it.

He adds: Israeli-African relations have assumed the shape of technical aid, training of cadres in Israel and in African countries, facilitating entry into capital markets, meeting needs which characterize the post independence period for some development especially in rural areas, and setting up a powerful and equipped army.

He pointed out that Israeli penetration into Africa is linked to the issue of Arab solidarity, diplomatic efforts, and the sound uitilization of Arab potentials to serve our causes.

He explained that African countries had historical links with Western countries which in turn had strong relations with Israel. Israel worked for a long time to enter the African Continent and attract African states to its side for their numbers in the UN General Assembly, which also effects the election of nonpermanent members to the UN Security Council. This is in addition to economic gains and other interests.

On the imposition of economic aspects of Islamic shari'a in Sudan, the minister said his country will begin next Muharram (October), to collect alms [zakat] from employees and businessmen instead of income tax and taxes on business profits. This is expected to boost the economy in the commercial, agricultural, and industrial sectors. It will also strengthen the spirit of cooperation between the citizen and the state as a taxing authority.

On the volume of external debts, he said these amounted to $8 billion at the end of 1983. He pointed out that Saudi Arabia is Sudan's largest creditor. He added there are debts to some Western countries and commercial banks being dealt with when due every year by postponing and rescheduling repayment. It has been possible to postpone debts due at the end of 1983 and 1984 for 16 years, 6 years of which are a period of grace.

Ansar Leader As-Sadiq al-Mahdi Reported Hospitalized

WA081452 London AT-TADAMUN in Arabic 23 Jun 84 p 6

[Text] There are reports from Khartoum that As-Sayyid as-Sadiq al-Mahdi, imprisoned in Kawbar Prison since 25 September 1983, was taken to the Omdurman Military Hospital on 7 June where an operation relatedto a hernia was performed on him. About 2 months ago, As-Sayyid as-Sadiq felt hernia pains returning for the first time since a herniotomy was performed 3 years ago.

Because of the circumstances of the imprisonment, only his children, paternal aunts, and other women in the family were allowed to visit him in the hospital — once only. As-Sayyid as-Sadiq had also lost seven kilograms after following an organized sports program at the prison.

Energy Minister Views Progress at Numayri Docks

JN061627 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jul (SUNA) — Dr Muhammad ash-Sharif at-Tuhami, energy and mining minister and chairman of the Board of Directors of the White Nile Oil Company, returned here yesterday after visiting the city of Port Sudan in the eastern region. During his visit, he inspected the progress of work on the Numayri Docks [Marsa Numayri] which will be used to export Sudan's crude oil.

Dr at-Tuhami listened to a briefing from (Crocker), the resident engineer for the Chevron Company at the docks, in which he explained that the (Molm Africa) Company, which is executing preliminary engineering construction work, will complete its task 25 July. (Crocker) added that Japanese and Swiss companies will begin next October to build storage tanks, install electrical generators and a communications network and begin construction of the loading terminal and jetties which will be several kilometers offshore and linked to the shore and the storage tanks by an asphalt road and a floating marine pipeline. He also said the docks will be self sufficient in electricity and water supplied by their own diesel generators and water wells or desalinated sea water.

(Roger Luper), member of the Board of Directors of the White Nile Company and manager of the pipeline project who accompanied the minister on his visit, said the pipeline and docks project will cost $960 million, of which $ 135,550,000 are allocated to the pipeline and the remainder to finance other aspects of the project. He pointed out that the project includes two pipelines, one for exporting crude oil, the other for transporting chemicals and petroleum products.

In a statement, Dr at-Tuhami said there is a plan to increase capacity of the pipeline exporting Sudanese crude oil from 50,000 to 100,000 barrels during the execution of the pipeline project. He added that exploiting Sudan's oil, the pipeline, the Numayri docks, and the oil fields projects were all within the framework of President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's instructions to the Energy Ministry for serious and quick action to exploit discovered Sudanese oil.

He pointed out that the president's instructions deal with a principal and urgent matter of the Sudanese economy. Sudan imports oil worth between $350 to $400 million every year. He indicated this figure constitutes 60 to 70 percent of Sudan's export revenue and 35 to 40 percent of its imports. He said the figures were a clear indicator of the effect of oil on overall economic performance. This is why the presidency and the Energy and Mining Ministry embarked on effective and fast planning to complete the pipeline in the shortest time possible.

At-Tuhami stressed that all steps necessary to exploit Sudan's oil have been completed. He said discovery of oil in commercial quantities, planned projects for exploiting it, and money required to finance exploitation have become actual facts. He said exploitation of this resource is now only a matter of time.

Concluding his statement, the minister said it saddens the Sudanese citizen to see and hear about a misled group working to execute foreign plans aimed at obstructing the march of consolidating Sudan's economy, by carrying out schemes for striking at Sudan's investment projects. He expressed his belief in the national interest of these projects, and described them as being above any group or band. He expressed hope the conspirators will return to their senses so the march may continue without problems.

Numayri Issues Decree Changing Courts Name

JN071856 Khartoum SUNA in English 1800 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Khartoum, July 7 [SUNA) — President of the Republic, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, today decreed the amendment of the emergency regulation for 1984 and changed the emergency courts name to become the decisive justice courts. A republican decree replaced the name of the emergency attorney to the attorney of decisive justice.

Numayri also approved the formation of a court of appeal to look into appeals and appeals for mercy. Equal changes for accusation and defence will be given in this court and lawyers can defend the convicts.

SUNA Cites Opposition on Al-Qadhdhafi's Crimes

JN071839 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1718 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Paris, 7 Jul (SUNA) — In a statement issued here today, the National Front for the Salvation of Libya condemned the crimes of murder recently committed by Al-Qadhdhafi's agents in Greece. A Libyan citizen, Salih Abu Zayd ash-Shitayti, and two Libyan students, 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawi and 'Atiyah Furtas, were the victims of these crimes. An attempt was also made on the life of an other Libyan citizen, Mustafa at-Ta'artili. The Front said these crimes clearly show Al-Qadhdhafi's determination to hunt down, murder, and liquidate every Libyan who does not succumb to his influence.

The Front said the acts of terrorism carried out by Al-Qadhdhafi's authorities have been condemned by the international community represented by various governments and international organizations concerned about defending human rights and combatting terrorism. The Front pointed out that Al-Qadhdhafi's agents are benefitting from facilities given to them by Al-Qadhdhafi's embassies and intelligence organs operating in several world capitals disguised as commercial firms. The Front affirmed that the crimes committed by Al-Qadhdhafi's agents on Greek soil pose a threat to the security andsafety of Libyans in Greece. They are also a blatant violation of Greek sovereignty and a threat to the security of Greek citizens.

The Front affirmed that the campaign of criminal terrorism launched by Al-Qadhdhafi in Greece is part of a general plan to commit similar terrorist crimes in several world nations. The Front appealed to the international community to take effective deterrent measures against Al-Qadhdhafi and his criminal acts, including severing diplomatic and economic ties with Al-Qadhdhafi's regime.

The Front pointed out that it reserves the right to respond inside Libya itself to crimes committed by Al-Qadhdhafi's agents and aides against the Libyan people.

Briefs

New Banks to Open— Khartoum, 7 Jul (SUNA) — The Central Bank of Sudan recently issued initial warrants for 11 banks to start business. These banks are expected to operate soon. There are 25 foreign, joint, and Islamic banks operating in Sudan. This is in addition to the public sector's commercial and specialized banks. [Excerpt] [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1015 GMT 7 Jul 84 JN]

New Foreign Under Secretary — Khartoum, 8 Jul (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued a republican decree appointing 'Abbas Musa Mustafa as Foreign Ministry under secretary. [Excerpt] [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 8 Jul 84 JN]

Outgoing Algerian Ambassador — Khartoum, 8 Jul (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman received here today Algerian Ambassador Cherif (Sisban) on the occasion of the latter ending his term of office in Sudan. [Excerpt] [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Jul 84 JN]

TUNISIA

Kuwaiti Official Concludes Visit

LD071611 Kuwait KUNA in English 1423 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Tunis, July 7 (KUNA) — Kuwait State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn left here Saturday after he held a meeting with Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. Husayn told KUNA following the meeting that he and Mzali discussed bilateral relations and future joint ventures particularly in economic and cultural fields in addition to reviewing Middle East and Gulf developments notably the Iran-Iraq war.

The talks were held in the presence of Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi, director general of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization Dr. Muhyi ad-Din Sabir and Kuwaiti Ambassador to Tunisia Mizran Ahmad Al-Hamad.

Husayn noted that he expressed his appreciation of the Tunisian Government's support for Kuwait against the recent Iranian attacks on Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf.

During his one-week stay here Husayn chaired meetings of the all-out Arab Cultural Planning Committee held in the coastal city of Hamamah on July 3 and 4.

Husayn was seen off at the airport by the Kuwaiti ambassador and a number of Tunisian officials.

KUNA: Opposition Forms Liaison Committee

LD061854 Kuwait KUNA in English 1621 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Tunis, July 6 (KUNA) — A permanent liaison committee was formed here Friday grouping four Tunisian opposition parties while two other movements refused to join. Opposition sources said the committee targets maintaining contacts among the opposition movements and attempting to adopt joint stands toward political, economic and social issues. The parties participating in the liaison committee are the Popular Unity Party, the Islamic Movement Group, the Socialist Grouping and the Arab National Grouping.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party and Socialist Democrats refused to join the committee because they were not convinced that the various opposition parties can adopt unified stands in view of their different ideological differences.

WESTERN SAHARA

Reportage of Polisario-Moroccan Clashes

AFP Reports Attacks

NC071109 Paris AFP in English 1057 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Algiers, July 7 (AFP) — Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for the independence of Western Sahara said today they had carried out several attacks on Moroccan troops in the northeast of the disputed territory. A 30-minute attack at Gor Ucin Terguet and (Oum Erbeigua)last Monday caused "heavy human and material losses," while a hour-long raid left eight dead and nine wounded at Z'moul Aniran on Wednesday, they said here.

Polisario, which has Algerian backing, has been fighting for control of Western Sahara since the Spanish left the territory in 1975.

APS Cites Saharan Communique

LD071432 Algiers APS in English 1330 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] SADR, 7Jul (APS) — The combatants of the Saharan People's Liberation Army, which is carrying on their harrying operations against the Moroccan troops, attacked June 30th the enemy dispositions at (?Ratmia) and (El Ouj), a communique of the Saharan minister for information said. Nine Moroccan soldiers were killed and 21 others wounded during these attacks.

In the afternoon of the same day, the (?combatants) [word indistinct] the enemy dispositions stationed in (El Ouj) and (?Ratmia) during one hour thirty [as received].

On the 2nd July 1984, the Saharan People's Liberation Army carried out an attack against a Moroccan concentration of forces inside the "wall of shame" causing the death of 7 soldiers wounding eight others and destroying 2 land-rover vehicles.

Finally, on July 3rd, the Saharan combatants bombed the enemy dispositions in El Jachbien causing human and national losses estimated at 6 soldiers killed and 10 others wounded and the destruction of munitions and several trenches, the communique concluded.

Further Saharan Claims Reported

LD081132 Algiers APS in English 1032 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Rasd (Liberation Territories) 08 Jul (APS) — 21 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 16 others wounded by fighters of the Saharan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) during an attack on 4 July against monarchist troops in (?Udei Yrg), a communique from the Sahara Ministry of Information and Culture announced.

On the same day, the SPLA led operations against Moroccan disposals on Z'moul Aniran, behind "the wall of shame" the communique indicated stressing that 8 monarchist soldiers were killed and 9 others were wounded.

ETHIOPIA

Eritrean Seige of City Enters 6th Day

GF091229 Doha QNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Doha, 9 Jul (QNA) — An Eritrean official has stated that the Eritrean Liberation Front — Popular Liberation Forces are currently besieging the Eritrean city of (Hikuta), which lies 75 kilometers away from the city of Agordat, the capital of the western province.

Mohamed Osman Abu Bakr, representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front — Popular Liberation Army in the Gulf, who is currently visiting Doha, told QNA that the siege of the city is entering its 6th day today. He said that this siege is designed to pave the way for declaring the city liberated within the next few days, which will make it the eighth city liberated by the rebels this year. The Eritrean official indicated that fierce fighting is currently raging between the fighters and the Ethiopian forces arriving in the city to break the siege. He went on to say that there have been positive developments in the Eritrean issue with regard to unification of the Eritrean revolution factions. The supreme committees comprising the leaderships of the Eritrean organizations which signed the Jidda agreement pertaining to unity was formed recently in order to implement this agreement and to unify the Eritrean military, political, and popular organizations.

SOMALIA

Somali Front Claims Seven Government Troops Killed

EA092056 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Units from the 9th general Aynanshe Division of the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] wing of the Somali opposition forces have ambushed loyalist Barre troops on the outskirts of Gellinsoor village on the Mogadishu-Hargeisa highway, killing seven soldiers and wounding six others. They also destroyed one transport vehicle which was loaded with ammunition. The victorious fighters safely returned to their bases.

Further reports from Gellinsoor in the Ghel Gudut region in central Somalia says that the civilian population living in and around Gellinsoor village are engaged in bitter fighting with the hated regime of General Mohammad Siad Barre resulting in heavy losses.

Barre troops are engaged in a systematic campaign in the area: conscription.

CAMEROON

Changes From Government Reshuffle Listed

AB071423 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, has signed a decree reorganizing the government. According to the decree, the following have been named:

Minister of Foreign Affairs — William Eteki Mboumoua
Minister of Posts and Telecommunications — Felix Tonye Mbog
Minister of Territorial Administration —
    Jean Marcel Mengueme
Minister of National Education — Dr Robert Mbella Mbappe
Minister of Livestock, Fisheries, and Animal Industry —
    Dr Hamadjoda Adjoudi
Minister of Social Affairs — Mrs Zang Ngule Rose
Minister of Transport — Mr Benjamin Itoe
Minister Delegate to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs —
    Dr Mahamat Paba Salew
Vice Minister of Finance — Tikela Kemonne

The rest of the ministers remain unchanged.

Government Receives Aid From European Development Fund

AB070737 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The European Development Fund has given Cameroon a grant worth a little more than 3 billion CFA francs. The grant is intended to help found the second phase of the irrigated crop cultivation scheme in Logone and Chari in the Far North Province. The other aim of the project is to irrigate some 1,600 hectares of land for around 8,500 tons of cereals and vegetable products over the next 4 years.

CHAD

Hissein Habre Interviewed on Reconciliation

AB081259 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 7-8 Jul 84
pp 28, 29

[Interview granted by President Hissein Habre to special correspondents Kebe Yacouba of *FRATERNITE MATIN* and Amadou Ousman of *LE SAHEL* on 12 June in Ndjamena]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, in what historical context do you place the problematic Chadian tragedy?

[Habre] The Chadian problem is in fact a historical problem. We have always had disputes with our brothers — or what should I call them — our North African friends, ever since ancient times. It is not a new problem. We should not distort the history of Africa: Before Western colonization, we had relations — let us say wars — with these people from the North and others, although over the course of these wars, there have been some positive aspects. The main point, however, is that there has always been war between the Arabs and us. One must be sincere and clear about this point. The curious phenomenon in this matter is the dominating and expansionist tendencies from North Africa, which continues up to this day. Whether we like it or not, it is a reality. Today Chad is the victim, but whose turn will it be tomorrow? So, I think as far as Africa is concerned, and especially for those who tomorrow will be the leaders of our countries — you of the coming generation— you have to be conscious of this fact.

[Question] During the Libyan invasion, some African heads of state openly supported Hissein Habre. Others supported Libya and the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT]. Most of them remained silent. Others hesitated. How do you explain the attitude of those of your colleagues who hesitated in openly taking sides?

[Habre] There were hesitations on the issue of Chad. There were some wait-and-see attitudes which are very difficult to understand. It is perhaps a revolting fact, but that shows to some extent the level or the stage of our emancipation. To what extent have we been able to think for ourselves, to act for ourselves, and to assume our own responsibilities? What is the degree of African countries' and their leaders' nondependence on the outside? There is one thing that struck me about a certain number of Africa leaders. They say: "We see the problem, but we are poor and we do not want to draw the wrath down upon ourselves." So there is this tendency which is morally shocking as far as principles are concerned. But it also exists in reality. A head of state told me: "Yes, Libya poses a danger to us, but to you its ambition is clear." So to him, in order to survive he must act otherwise. Look at this for yourself. Analyze this statement yourself. As for me, I have my principles.

[Question] Concerning the OAU and the failure of the last national reconciliation conference in Addis Ababa, your government blamed this failure on Mengistu Haile Mariam; but Addis Ababa, Tripoli, and the GUNT say the absence of Hissein Habre was the main cause of the failure. How do you explain this?

[Habre] The OAU, like all institutions, expresses itself through men. If you like, let's take one example: The current chairman, Mr Mengistu, has problems — I mean Ethiopia, which he governs, has problems, serious problems which undermine the unity of the country: The problem of Ogaden, Eritrea, and Tigre. And you know that Ethiopia needs the means to cope with this situation. We happened to compare the problems of Chad with those of Ethiopia, and the situation can be summed up in the following: According to Ethiopia, Libya is rich and powerful. Mengistu told us — or rather advised us — to find a compromise with Libya because according to him, the other countries can do nothing against it. He wants us to come to an understanding with Libya if we do not want Libya to destroy us. That is his reasoning. It is quite simple. This goes to show you that what people say in speeches and what they say when you contact them directly are two different things.... You already know the reason for the failure of the Addis Ababa conference.

[Question] How can the Brazzaville roundtable be envisaged? What are Chad's chances to see this peaceful process come out as a success?

[Habre] These meetings should take place. You should know that we have had many contacts with our opposing Chadian brothers and most of them are in favor of peace and concord. The problem is that they are trapped. There are subjective aspects: pride, prestige, and also political or economic pressures. We all should have the opportunity to meet. So, in this regard, a meeting is a good thing, but only if this meeting is well planned. It should not deviate from its goal.

[Question] He cited Addis Ababa's bad example...

[Habre] In Addis Ababa, it was truly a joke. They were not serious at all. When they came there were more Libyans than opposition Chadians. The opposition delegation was composed of 300 people but among them there were 200 Libyans assisting them. These Libyans did not even let them have direct contacts with the Ndjamena delegation. The very idea of this reconciliion meeting was therefore distorted.

[Question] What really happened in Addis Ababa?

[Habre] It was not a question of protocol. There was a more serious matter, a much more serious one. So, this time, we should not make the same mistakes — and we believe the best way consists in organizing a preliminary meeting first. Wherever they meet, Chadians should hold a preliminary meeting by themselves. A meeting exclusively attended by Chadians. The Congolese should let the Chadians talk among themselves. They can give them a room, if they want to, and deliver a great speech for the sake of prestige, but they should leave the Chadians alone right after that.

[Question] Do you think there are more chances in Brazzaville than there were in Addis Ababa?

[Habre] Without any doubt.

[Question] Yet, politically, could it be said that they share the same views?

[Habre] As a matter of fact, yes they share the same political views. Since the Addis Ababa meeting, however, there has been some progress.

[Question] Progress in what sense and field, Mr President?

[Habre] First of all as regards contacts. Then we learned a lesson from the Addis Ababa failure. They are convinced that if certain rules are not respected, we will not go to Brazzaville. I do hope they have no illusions on that issue. We have no illusions either, but only think that Chadians on the Libyan side should be given a second chance, without being too naive and by avoiding a trap. They should be given an opportunity, more especially since we know they are very much divided. There are some staunch pro-Libyans, and there are the moderates. Nethertheless, we think that it should be a well planned meeting with preliminary contacts — because this Brazzaville meeting, it must be made clear, cannot be a conference that can solve the Chadian problem. I would prefer a preliminary meeting of the Chadian Government's representatives, the opposition's representatives who will meet and examine the points they agree on, the fundamental problems dividing them and the possible solutions. Then a conference in Brazzaville or any other place could be held and be satisfactory. We are now in a preliminary phase.

[Question] Could you possibly meet Goukouni then?

[Habre] I really do not see the use for that since it is the Libyans who are occupying part of Chad.

[Question] Do you plan to meet the Libyans?

[Habre] Listen, we tried to contact the Libyans a year ago and we met them in Paris, Ndjamena, and Tripoli, and they made themselves very clear. They said they wanted a strategic alliance between Chad and Libya because we are imperialistic agents and that, with France, the United States, Egypt, and Sudan, we wanted to destroy Libya. In fact it was a pretence and we know it. In fact, France, Egypt, Sudan, and the United States do not need Chad to attack Libya. The Libyan desert and the Chadian desert are vast and vulnerable when needed. So, it is an absurdity. The fact is that the Libyans need to justify their expansionist desire. They say that we are American allies, and soon they want Chad to become an Islamic Republic, a member of the Arab league. They tell us: We should recognize our historic borders. And if you agree, there is no problem. Goukouni, Kamougue will be delivered to you, but, you will have to sign a treaty. Consequently, the negotiations failed. Therefore, I do not see why we should discuss with people occupying half of our territory now and try to justify their presence by using Chadian opponents. We are opposed to any dialogue with Libya. We are quite prepared for discussion but we should know if Libya is really willing to talk with us, and tell us what they want this time.

[Question] What chances would you give your present opponents — Goukouni, Kamougue and the others — should they decide, for example, to join you in Ndjamena to make peace?

[Habre] Well, I would say that they would have every chance. We believe that we have enough discussions. We have seen what threat the outside world constitutes for our country's future. It is necessary to understand one another. We must turn the page. We must banish our internecine quarrels and our hatreds and come together. We are convinced that unity and harmony will be the best guarantees of Chad's survival in the face of the numerous dangers threatening it mainly from outside. We therefore agree that they should come so that we may discuss Chad's future. If it is power they are after, we are prepared to share it with them. Besides, we are sharing it already with other Chadians who belong to other movements.

[Question] The difficulty is that they do not think exactly like you do...

[Habre] Of course. They are outside the country and they have been saying a lot of things. But we are prepared to join them so that together we may make all the reforms we will deem necessary. I swear to you that there is only one point about which we do not agree: That is Libya, and I am convinced that this will be the only real problem that will continue to divide us.

[Question] Do you think that Libya will eventually withdraw from the Chadian territory it now occupies?

[Habre] We expect it, of course. But I personally believe that Libya will not leave Chad willingly. Libya must first of all find itself in such a situation that it will consider it in its national interest to withdraw from Chad.

[Question] How far do you think it can go? As far as the total annexation of Chad for example?

[Habre] I do not know. You must know, however, that we have reached a point where it absolutely wants to impose someone totally submissive to him. The so-called third man.

[Question] It is said that as far as Arab solidarity is concerned, it is a reality. For example, should we believe those who have been saying that the Arabs have made a deal that Libya will make peace with [King] Hassan II concerning Western Sahara while Morocco will allow Al-Qadhdhafi to act freely in Chad?

[Habre] That is obvious. That is clear.

[Question] What problem does Libyan expansionism pose to Africa? Do you think this expansionism will be extended to other countries?

[Habre] Libya does not only want to annex Chad but it also wants to become a big power, an empire in Africa. Al-Qadhdhafi remains unchanged. One may call him a madman but he is not mad. He knows what he wants. As far as he is concerned, the Arab nation was a big power which had been weakened by Western imperialism.

Historically, this Africa had been an Arab zone of influence. It was imperialism that weakened the Arabs and drove them away. Al-Qadhdhafi has discovered that these Negroes are more or less Arabs and he must therefore begin with them. The man believes in what he is doing. He also discovered that the imperialist and colonialist powers are full of all sorts of contractions. They are powers that cannot adopt major decisions. Europe — which is still unable to unite — is an example. Their main preoccupation is elections, always elections, nothing but elections. No doubt, it was not by chance that an Arab king said: "The West is nothing but gluttony, legs of mutton and wine." As for Al-Qadhdhafi, he is convinced that by doing good business with his oil and by establishing relations with certain Western personalities, he can neutralize them. This is, very simply put, his analysis.

I think that, as Africans, we must first rely on ourselves because it is only after that that others will decide to really help us. In any case, I see no reason why, after the slave trade and colonization by Europeans, we should continue to be dominated by others.

This is contrary to the movement of history which demands that things should progress. Let all peoples progress.

UNIR Cites Conditions For Reconciliation Talks

AB090910 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Summary] "The Central Committe of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR] met yesterday at 1600 under the chairmanship of President Hissein Habre to discuss the preparations being made for the national reconciliation conference to be held in Brazzaville." The Central Committee agreed that the conference should be held in Brazzaville but gave the following conditions:

"1: The meeting must be held between the legal Government of Chad on one side and the various opposition movements on the other.
"2: The conference must be preceded by one or more meetings to give it a maximum guarantee of success."
3: This preparatory meeting must be held between Chadians only without the participation of any foreign country.

"The Central Committee strongly stresses that the preparation of the conference is the responsibility of the Government of thePeople's Republic of the Congo."

Paris: Chad Conciliation Meeting's Chances Assessed

LD061403 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The Chad national reconciliation meeting should indeed take place in Brazzaville. In any case, this is the view of the Chadian Government. A communique published yesterday on this subject also mentions the existence of regular contacts between the Chadian and Congolese authorities. Moreover, the Ethiopian foreign affairs minister, Goshu Wolde, who is visiting Paris, announced this morning that the meeting may take place in the second half of July, in any case before the congress of the Congolese Labor Party; that is, before the end of the month.

Minister of Cooperation Christian Nucci himself went to Ndjamena at the beginning of the week. He told Patrice Bianconne of his feelings at the end of the visit:

[Begin recording][Nucci] There is no doubt that everybody wants this meeting to be held. There are, of course, some preliminary conditions. As far as France is concerned, we should like there to be real contact in Brazzaville so that the troublesome issues can be discussed. Will it take place? I would like it to. Certain indications exist pointing toward progress in that direction. It is also the wish and desire of President Sassou-Nguesso.

[Bianconne] But despite all this this there still are differences.

[Nucci] I think that this is the least that can be said but there is agreement on the very principle of holding this conference; this would, above all, enable the participants to tackle the points of difference. This is already a significant point when compared with the (?ups and downs) we witnessed in previous months.

[Bianconne] You have met President Habre. Did you find that he has a genuine desire to negotiate, to obtain peace?

[Nucci] I think he has reiterated a number of his stands; he also spoke to me about the movement, the party which has just been created, which gathers [words indistinct] of various political views to enable him to face up to the big difficulties he has to deal with. I do not know if this will work on an economic plane. [end recording]

France's Guy Penne Interviewed on Chad Conference

AB091622 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 0630 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Mr Guy Penne, President Francois Mitterrand's adviser on African and Malagasy affairs, went to Brazaville and Libreville where he successively held discusssion with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and President Omar Bongo on Chad. Let's listen to Guy Penne speaking to Africa No 1 on the thorny Chadian problem, at a time when there is persistent talk about a national reconciliation conference on Chad:

[Begin recording] [Penne] You know this Chadian situation has lasted for years. With the Chadians nothing is simple. Therefore I cannot say that there will be a meeting under any form that can be held in a few days' time. If this meeting should be held it has to be held very quickly, because the Congolese people will be holding their party congress, which is very important. Either it will be held in the next 10 days or it will be postponed until after the congress. In fact, President Sassou-Nguesso does not rule out the possibility of renewing his efforts even if they are not immediately crowned with success. But in any case I came to discuss this with President Bongo.

[Reporter] Have all the conditions been met for this national reconcilitation meeting?

[Penne] All the conditions are not met for everybody since I told you that it not yet known if the meeting will be held at all, or at what level.

[Reporter] Mr Counselor, the position of France on Chadian affairs is still ambiguous.

[Penne] France's position is very clear. The president of the French Republic stated in Vittel in the presence of all the African heads of state present there that France favors Chad's territorial integrity and sovereignty. There is no ambiguous position. [end recording]

Chadian Democratic Movement Joins UNIR

AB092030 NdJamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Many Chadians consider the new movement that has replaced the Northern Armed Forces as a valuable framework for reconciliation. After the National Democratic Union, the National Democrats and People's Rally, and the Chadian National Liberation Front, it was the turn, today, of the Chadian Democratic Movement [MDT] to announce that it has joined the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR].

In a written statement by the secretary general of the MDT sent to the press today, the movement said that it is aware of the urgent need to restore peace to Chad, of the need to reunite all the sons of Chad, and of the need for general and global negotiations for national reconstruction. Finally, the movement said it is convinced that only social justice will make our country a united and indivisible republic.

Bardai Announces Language Programming Change

AB081025 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 7 Jul 84

["Announcement"]

[Text] We inform our dear listeners that beginning 15 July our programs will be broadcast in the following order: Sarah, Korah, Arabic, and French. This is to cater for our listeners in the rural areas.

BENIN

Oil Exploration, Natural Gas Discovery Reported

AB091245 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Summary] "The second phase of the exploitation of Beninese oil is to begin. Our country is going to launch the second phase of the exploitation of the Seme oil field." The launching of this second phase will enable the full exploitation of the reserves whose existence has already been confirmed. We know that it is possible to extend the oil fields in the northern and north-eastern parts of the country and that two new wells are going to be drilled.

"It is not only oil that exists. There is hope. There is also some talk about natural gas, some reserves of which have been discovered in the oil fields."

Libya Donates Food to Drought Victims

AB091231 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Our great comrade-in-arms, President Mathieu Kerekou, also received in audience this afternoon our brother (Abusi Mustapha), general secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau. Brother (Abusi Mustapha) later stated that he informed the head of state about the arrival of the second consignment of food donated by the Libyan Red Crescent to the populations of the area severely hit by drought in the People's Republic of Benin.

GHANA

Daily Calls for 'Open-Mindedness' at Chad Talks

AB091855 Accra Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing under the heading "Time Is Wide Out," the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* comments on the observation by a member of the Hissein Habre faction in the Chadian civil war against the holding of hasty or ill-prepared talks to end the war. The paper describes this as rather interestingly impertinent, especially the admission that the people of Chad are suffering as the result of a senseless war and that the Chadian problem must be solved at all costs to keep the country one in the interest of African unity.

The *GRAPHIC* notes that the Chadian issue has become a thorn in the flesh of the OAU and thereby thwarting its efforts to help bring peace to that part of the continent. It has also been distracting the attention of the organization from tackling more pressing issues like the liberation struggle in southern Africa. The *GRAPHIC* therefore calls on all parties concerned in the Chadian conflict to bury their pride and approach the forthcoming peace talks in Brazzaville with open-mindedness, integrity, and objectivity.

Soviets Donate Library to Tema Secondary School

AB052150 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] A new library named after the Soviet statesman and scholar Vladimir Lenin has opened at the Tema secondary school. The first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Accra, who performed the opening ceremony, presented books later on various aspects of Soviet life to the library in appreciation of the honor done to Lenin. He is also the director of the Soviet Cultural Center in Accra. He said the embassy will continue to donate books to the library to rekindle people's interest in the Soviet Union. He emphasized that the aim of the Soviet Union in Africa is to foster good relations with the people by assisting them in all spheres of life. He [word indistinct] of his country's continued moral and material support for all counttries fighting for self-determination.

GUINEA

President Interviewed on Trial of Officials

AB091505 Conakry Domestic Service in French
0645 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The head of state, Colonel Lansana Conte, granted an interview to Mrs (Alleen Lizotte), a sub-editor of *L'HOMME NOUVEAU*, the French Catholic newspaper. During this interview the head of state established the fact of the failure of the former regime which was bogged down by gradual economic decay coupled with a system of repression and torture matched only by the guilt of the authors. Let's listen to the president of the Republic:

[Begin Conte recording] The global performance of the former administration under which we have been for the past 26 years was negative. Why? In the field of agriculture, the people were forced to maintain so-called production levels and to accept compulsory collection of livestock under the guise of marketing of livestock. This is the fact that prompted the majority of our people at the borders and in inland towns to migrate from Guinea and settle down elsewhere. For about 60 years of colonization, the people always produced for local consumption, or even supplied some neighboring countries with their agricultural production. But during the past 26 years the substantial fall in production was caused by obligations imposed by the government on the farmers precisely by forcing them to maintain production levels and through the compulsory collection of their livestock. Our agriculture which was flourishing before independence deteriorated very much during the past 26 years. In the field of industry we had partners who helped us to set up industrial units in Guinea. I will tell you that apart from the mineral sector which somehow responded to the people's expectations, all the other enterprises were incapable of even paying for the loans granted to Guinea for their establishment. All our industrial enterprises operate at less than 20 percent of their production capacity. [end recording]

Colonel Lansana Conte took the opportunity to make an appeal to the international organizations to participate in Guinea's economic recovery effort.

[Begin recording] [Conte] We appeal to major organizations, governments, and private enterprises to join us in our efforts. Naturally, we want to work together with due respect to our sovereignty and I am sure that all the organizations are prepared to come and help Guinea our of its current economic stagnation. We therefore call on all and sundry to come and help our country so that we can exploit our potentials and finally achieve the goal we have fixed for ourselves, namely, to make Guineans happy.

[(Lizotte)] Thus the private sector is welcome?

[Conte] The private enterprises are welcome provided this sector is profitable to our country. [end recording]

The head of state confirmed that the former dignitaries of the defunct regime will be put on trial.

[Begin Conte recording] It is a bit too early to say the type of government that we are going to adopt. We have our government which is already constituted and which will be restructured in line with our goal. At present every department has set about reforming its sector and this will, in a short time, and with the held of our national cadres and perhaps the assistance of international organizations, lead us to the establishment of viable mechanisms (?through proper study of the situation) in order to avoid the administrative disorder created by the former regime. [end recording]

As we told you, the head of state confirmed that the former dignitaries of the defunct regime will be put on trial. Nothing will be hidden from the people nor the international opinion.

[Begin recording][Conte] We want to respect individual freedom. We want to respect human rights. This is something that should not be hidden from national and international opinion. We are busy making some investigations precisely in order to avoid inflicting any unmerited punishments on anyone. We are therefore obliged to proceed a bit more slowly with the examinations of individual documents concerning each former member of govermant and at the right time judgement will be passed in accordance with the error committed by each one. Naturally, when the judgement is passed, ill-intentioned people will always criticize it, but we want the majority of our people and the peoples of the entire world to appreciate our way of judging the persons we regard as criminals.

[(Lizotte)] You will therefore invite the international press?

[Conte] All the press agencies will be present provided they want to be. No one will be driven away. Everybody will be informed. [end recording]

CMRN To Increase Agricultural Prices

AB091315 Conakry Domestic Service in French
0915 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The prices of agricultural products are to be increased in Guinea. This has been decided by the Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN]. Here is the official text signed by Foreign Trade Minister Captain Mohamed Oumar Khebet. In fact, it is a commentary introducing the important — not to say the very important — decree which you have already heard over the Guinean radio and television networks.

This decree is the result of a political will — the will to fight for the economic emancipation of the Guinean producer. It is also a fundamental economic act which reflects the policy of remuneration of the Guinean producer. As you know, it is a long time since there has been talk about the need of increasing the prices of agricultural products in Guinea. All the international financial organizations and all Guinea's friends have always advised it [words indistinct] but the former regime did not care about anything, least of all about the continuing impoverishment of the people. Guinean producer, Guinean farmer, you will now receive what you deserve.

In this connection and in the name of the CMRN, Foreign Trade Minister Capt Mohamed Oumar Khebet on 26 June issued a decree increasing the prices of agricultural products. Compared with the prices paid by the defunct regime, the new prices demonstrate the CMRN's desire to encourage the farmers and planters to produce in quantity and quality so that we may achieve self-sufficiency in food as soon as possible and export enough products in order that we may be in a position to import all the commodities, articles, and capital goods we need. The CMRN and the government of the Second Republic — which have placed the nation an the path of progress, properity, freedom, and democracy — believe that the new prices will instigate all the producers to massively mobilize themselves and rationally organize their work in order that we may win the challenge of making Guinea a prosperous and wealthy country. Long live the glorious people of Guinea! Long live the Republic!

Signed: Capt Mohamed Oumar Khebet, Minister of Foreign Trade

Tomorrow, you will be informed about the new prices being proposed to you by the new CMRN regime and the Guinean Government.

MALI

Government Receives Gift of PRC Medical Equipment

AB051336 Bamako Domestic Service in French
2015 GMT 4 Jul 84

[Text] Mali yesterday received from China a gift of drugs and medical equipment. This is the second consignment. This gift falls within the context of the protocol agreement concerning the dispatch of a Chinese medical mission to Mali signed between both countries on 14 June 1983.

The gift, which was presented to Sory Keita, technical adviser of the minister of health and social affairs, consists of 202 cases of drugs and medical equipment worth 22.5 million CFA francs. The drugs will be given to the hospitals in Kati, Massala, and Sikasso.

Briefs

New Austrian, Japanese Ambassadors — The new Austrian ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Gerhard Pfanzelter, and the new Japanese ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Manabu Yamamoto, today presented their credentials to General Moussa Traore, the president of the Republic. [Excerpt][Bamoko Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 6 Jul 84 AB]

NIGERIA

Airman Complains of 'Inhuman Treatment' by British

AB101340 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] The flight captain of the Nigerian Boeing 707 detained by the British authorities over the Umucu Dikko affair, Mr Zacheus Akighir, has said that he and seven other crew members were treated as criminals. He said they were subjected to inhuman treatment while in detention.

In an interview in Lagos yesterday, Mr Akighir said after their arrest, they were stripped to their pants and later given blankets to cover because of the severe cold weather. He said that their fingerprints were taken and they were photographsd wearing labels saying they were accused of kidnapping.

The flight captain said that the police took samples of their hair, adding that the British police had not allowed them to see the contents of the crates said to contain fugitive Umaru Dikko and others arrested in connection with the abduction bid.

Meanwhile, the director general of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Professor G.O. Olusanya, has described as ridiculous Britains request for a waiver of diplomatic immunity to question some officials of the Nigerian mission in London.

He said the request was based on mere suspicion which, he emphasized, constituted no sufficient ground under the Geneva Convention. The Federal Government has made it clear that its reactions on the issues will depend on what step the British Government takes.

Lagos Commentary on UK Stance in Dikko Affair

AB091930 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Stephen Ita commentary]

[Text] Since the attempted abduction of fugitive Umaru Dikko, questions have been raised over what Nigeria's position would be henceforth. Already, it has been made very clear that the Federal Military Government did not authorize the attempted abduction.

However, it has now been stated, for the avoidance of doubt, that Nigeria is determined to seek the repatriation of the escapees. Also, public opinion has crystalized over the issue. Here in Nigeria, it is the wish of the people that Umaru Dikko and his colleagues now on the run should be brought back to the country. The view being openly expressed is that those who abused the trust of the people to become billionaires at the expense of the very people, should be returned to this country. They should come and explain how they came about their enormous wealth. So, it is not just the government of this country that wants the fugitives back.It is the wish of the generality of our people that their repatriation be effected without further delay.

The British Broadcasting Corporation has also admitted that Nigerians living in Britain shared the same views. All those interviewed did not mince words. They argue that Dikko and his fellows who sought exile ought to be bold enough to return home and defend themselves against charges of abuse of office. As for the British themselves, they appear confused over the issue. And their government does not sufficiently explain to them the type of persons Umaru Dikko and his friends are. Britain, that is keeping the money stolen by Dikko and his partners in crime, has refused to put all the facts on the papers for the British people to appreciate the dimension of the problem. Instead, what the British Government prefers to do is to repeat charges of illegal abduction of one of the fugitives. Nevertheless, an understanding Briton has come up with a true analysis of the situation. In his interview, the Briton held that Nigerians have a right to be angry with the British Government because the men who have stolen public funds from their countries can live luxurious life in Britain. Such people, the Briton said, should not be allowed to make Britain their sanctuary. What is quite fundamental now is that the British Government cannot exonerate itself from the charges that it supports the fugitives. [passage indistinct]

First, the British Government claimed that the fugitives were not permanently resident in Britain. But Dikko and many of his colleagues actually reside in Britain in the homes they bought with the money stolen from our treasury. Secondly, Britain has not come out to say whether or not the fugitives have been granted political asylum in the country. Otherwise, it is hard to explain why Britain was so eager to protect an illegal immigrant like Umaru Dikko.

Thirdly, the British news media have been making their facilities available to Dikko and his associates to put up lies and threaten Nigeria with invasion.

Fourthly, the seizure of the Nigeria Airways plane and the unlawful detention of its crew were unfriendly gestures on the part of Britain. What needs to be emphasized is that Britain should by now acknowledge the fact that Nigeria is an independent and sovereign nation. Therefore, she should expect from Nigeria swift reciprocal moves against any action dictated by her government. Nigeria's timely response is a duty she owes our people in particular and Africa as a whole. And it is now up to Britain to choose between the fugitives and the rest of us. Furthermore, it is known that Britain will resort to all kinds of unwholesome methods to [words indistinct] in the matter of Umaru Dikko. This is the more reason why the government and people of Nigeria should remain alert and vigilant. Suspicious movements must be reported and appropriate action taken promptly. Nigeria has decided to rid her society of corruption and abuse of office. The starting point in the crusade is the current move to recover from some ex-politicians the public property that they have stolen. Hence no foreign government, no matter how powerful, can stand between us and the achievement of our laudable objectives.

Buhari Addressis Officer Graduation Ceremony

AB091634 Lagos NAN in English 1623 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Jaji, (Kaduna) July 9 (NAN) — The head of state, Maj Gen Muhammadu Buhari, said at Jaji near Kaduna today that the demand on members of the country's Armed Forces to demonstrate that they were members of a "disciplined force" was greater now than before the military administration came to power.

Addressing the graduation ceremony of 127 student officers of the command and staff college, Maj Gen Buhari urged military personnel to lead through example in the current war against indiscipline (WAI).

"Now, more than ever before, we must be in the vanguard in the fight against greed, dishonesty, impatience, disrespect, vandalism, indecency, brutality, tribalism, ostentation, selfishness, filthy environment and any other manifestations of indiscipline," he directed.

Maj Gen Buhari who reminded the officers of the reasons why the Armed Forces intervened in the administration of the country last December, said that the present administration stood firmly by its pledge to keep Nigeria as "a nation of which we can all be proud."

Having sought the cooperation of the officers, the head of state declared: "We cannot afford the luxury of periodic distractions from our duties as members of the military adminstration or in our military assignments by rumors that some misguided elements in the Armed Forces may be susceptible to the blandishments of the enemies of this nation who threaten from their far-away hiding places to destablize this administration."

He also urged them not to engage in any acts which could cause a breach of security or discipline in all their "ramifications."

The head of state said that the federal government was irrevocably committed to improving the welfare of officers and men of the Nigerian Armed Forces adding that "determined efforts will be made in the coming years to rehabilitate on-going projects, including staff quarters and other facilities at Jaji hitherto either abandoned by various contractors or destroyed by storm."

He said that priority will be given to the provision of the essential requirements for the operational effectiveness of the country's Armed Forces and expressed the hope that government's efforts will be complemented by "judicious use of such resources on the part of the Armed Forces."

"We shall not compromise in our resolve to provide for your services the best modern equipment which our resources can afford, but we expect that the effective life of such equipment will be enhanced by good maintenance", he said.

He said that the Defence Industries Corporation in Kaduna was being revitalized for the manufacture of medium and high calibre weapons and ammunition, adding that government would ensure that the special vehicle plant at Bauchi was given adequate assistance to start the assembly and production of armored personnel carriers and cross-country vehicles within a short time.

In his speech, the commandant of the college, Brig Paul Omu, explained that nine out of the 136 officers that started the course could not complete their programme on medical grounds, poor performance and retirement from service.

He said that graduates had toured several states of the federation and some African countries including Sudan, Equatorial Guinea, Senegal, Central African Republic, Niger, Tanzania and Uganda during the nine-month course.

Twelve out of 127 successful students came from neighboring African countries with six from Zimbabwe, and two each from Sierra Leone, Uganda and Tanzania.

Today's ceremony brought to 1,928 the number of officers that passed out of the college out of which 93 trainees were foreign nationals.

Service chiefs, ministers, traditional rulers and senior military officers and members of the diplomatic corps were among those that witnessed the ceremony.

More on Buhari Remarks

AB092212 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The Federal Military Government [FMG] has reaffirmed its strong determination to keep Nigeria a nation which all could be proud of. The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, said to achieve this noble objective, the cooperation of the ranks and file of the military was extremely necessary. He was speaking today at the graduation ceremony of the sixth regular course of the command and staff college at Jaji near Kaduna. He gave the men the reasons for the military intervention and added that the military could no longer stand by while the nation was drifting toward a dangerous ditch of economic collapse and political chaos. This, Gen Buhari explained, was why for the first time in the history of this country, public officers were being made to account for their stewardship in accordance with the provisions of the law through the ongoing trials of the former politicians. The head of state reminded the graduates that the security and safety of the borders and the nation itself was the first charge of the Armed Forces and urged them to place uppermost in their minds their military responsibilities to the nation.

A Radio Nigeria correspondent said that 127 officers from the three units of the Armed Forces, including 12 from some African countries were awarded certificates by the head of state.

Twelve of them, including one from Sierra Leone, were awarded signs of merit for distinguishing themselves during the course.

Gen Buhari has since arrived in Abuja on a 6-day official visit to the federal capital territory. He was received at the Abuja International Airport by the minister of the federal capital territory, Major General Baman Vasta; the police commissioner, Alhaji (Mudi Aliou Kusi); and top government officials.

Tomorrow, Gen Buhari will launch this year's tree-planting campaign and the [words indistinct]. The head of state will preside over the Federal Executive Council meeting in Abuja on Thursday. He is due to return to Lagos on Saturday.

Buhari Speaks at Swearing-In of Ambassadors

AB060737 Lagos NAN in English 1550 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Lagos, July 5 (NAN) — The head of state, Maj Gen Muhammadu Buhari, today in Lagos reiterated that Africa was the centerpiece of Nigeria's foreign policy.

At the swearing-in of ambassadors and high commissioners, Maj Gen Buhari restated Nigeria's commitment to the liberation struggle in Namibia and the eradication of all vestiges of colonialism and racism in Africa.

He said that Nigeria's ambition was not only to free Africa and liberate Namibia but also to "contribute positively to the peaceful resolution of African conflicts and promote the development of the continent through regional organizations, like the ECOWAS."

He charged the new heads of mission to place a high premium on the forcing of good economic relations between Nigeria and the countries of their accreditation, to watch out for the destabilizing activities of exiled ex-politicians and to be of assistance to Nigerians abroad.

He stressed the value Nigeria attached to cooperation with other nations through such organizations as the United Nations, the Commonwealth, OPEC and the Group of 77, which is the caucus of Third World countries at the United Nations.

He told them to explore in their foreign contacts the means of effecting speedy recovery to the nation's economy.

The head of state cautioned the envoys on the role of the self-exile politicians with "vast but corruptly acquired wealth" whose desire was to create confusion and instability at home in order to achieve their "nefarious goals. It is incumbent on the ambassadors to watch the activities of these people," Maj Gen Buhari said. He further noted that the appointment of both civilians and military personnel to ambassadorial posts was meant to underscore the administration's belief that the country's fate lay in the hands of all Nigerians.

Eleven ambassadors were sworn in at today's ceremony. Those sworn-in were Alhaji Muhammadu Ambursa (Portugal), Chief Gaius Maduford Anuka (Sierra Leone), Dr Lawrence Ekpebu (Ivory coast), Alhaji Ali Gombe (Iraq) and Mr Joshua Iroha (Belgium, with concurrent accreditation to the EC and Luxembourg).

The others are Dr Musa Otigba (Czechoslovakia), Prof Salihu Suleiman (Ireland, concurrently accredited to Iceland), Muhammadu Suleiman (Sudan), Dr Ahmed Beita Yusuf (Philippines), Alhaji Abba Zoru (Federal Republic of Germany), and Col Sani Bello, a retired army officer, who is posted to Zimbabwe.

He urged them to strive, by "example and precept" to guide Nigerians abroad and inculcate in them the objective of WAI [War Against Indiscipline], adding that their appointment was an acknowledgement of their individual achievements and an indication of the confidence the nation had in them.

Idiagbon Interviewed on Local Situation, Dikko Affair

AB090900 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Interview with Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, chief of staff, supreme headquarters by unidentified reporter, in Lagos on 8 July — recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Chief of Staff, sir, you are welcome to this program.

[Idiagbon] Thank you.

[Reporter] Today, we are going to stretch [as heard] the Shagari aspects of the ongoing trials of politicians a little bit more. These have been the governors and their aides who have been jailed, using it as a barometer to determine the future line of action. We will use the Brazilian experience to measure the rationale behind Nigeria's going for an IMF loan, and a host of other really juicy enticing issues. But first of all, the question of the deposed president. Two weeks ago, Chief of Staff, you were quoted as saying The man who headed the ousted civilian administration which plunged the country into economic mess cannot be freed until investigations prove him innocent. People are wondering why it is taking so long to put a thing on Shagari. Can you now tell the nation what the actual position is with Alhaji Shehu Shagari in line with what you said in our last program that there is no favoritism in the investigations and trials?

[Idiagbon] Yes, we still stand firmly by the import of the statement you have quoted. Thorough investigations are being conducted into the activities of former politicians, public and government officials, and businessmen connected with them to determine their involvement in corrupt practices, mismanagement of the resources of the nation, or offenses under the recovery of public property special military tribunals, or any other relevant decrees. Considerable work has been done in this regard. As soon as evidence is available against any one of them, he will be arraigned before the appropriate special military tribunal. I wish to reemphasize that anybody against whom the investigation panel has established adequate evidence of wrong-doing, such a person will be charged. I should like to take this opportunity to advise Nigerians against jumping to conclusions in a matter like the trials of persons involved in the financial mismanagement of the resources of the nation during the tenure of the defunct civilian administration, from 1979 to 1983. We are determined, like I mentioned before, to punish the culprits and recover the wealth of the nation which they so criminally dissipated, but these acts will be undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the law.

[Reporter] Now, Chief of Staff, something very much on the same line: Some governors of the defunct civilian administration and their aides have been found guilty and jailed for economic crimes against their nation. Some have also been ordered to refund various sums of money. An issue is now pertinent: It is known to be the vicious cycle in this country for people to stash away ill-gotten money which they turn round to use to influence their candidature in future elections. Should there not be a provision to proscribe such economic saboteurs from holding any public office for life? After all, the crime is against the nation in perpetual succession and not merely against any one particular government.

[Idiagbon] Yes, it is a matter for regret that such highly-placed public officers as governors of the defunct civilian administration and their aides should have committed crimes of which they have been found guilty and sent to jail. The penalties imposed upon them are such as are prescribed in appropriate laws. I do not consider it proper at this stage to offer any opinion on the issue of other forms of punishment related to the holding of elective public office. I have no doubt that at the appropriate time, this administration will define clearly the conditions which persons who aspire to hold public office in the future should satisfy. The grounds of disqualification will also be stated and this may well include conviction under the decrees relevant to the mismanagement of the resources of the nation. For the present, persons found guilty of only offenses will have the penalties imposed by the law applied to them.

[Reporter] Now sir, I am afraid I have to go back to this Nigeria's quest for the IMF loan. Recently some 90,000 Brazilians took to the streets of their cities protesting IMF manipulations of ther country's economy. The move is because Brazil had mortgaged its economy to the IMF through heavy borrowing under conditions that often turned out to be the borrower's undoing. Is this not a clear handwriting on the wall for Nigeria? Instead of an IMF loan, can the government not explore other avenues like negotiations with friendly countries and other organizations with less draconian conditions?

[Idiagbon] Yes, as far as I am aware, the foreign debt owed by Brazil was borrowed mainly from international banks. In fact, it was in an effort to contain its debt problems that Brazil resorted to the IMF for a loan. The creditor banks had asked for an international guarantee in the form of an IMF program as a precondition for rescheduling their loans. Brazil, therefore, had no choice but approach the IMF for an economic adjustment program. The stringent conditionalities attached to the IMF loan to Brazil would appear to have created the hardships in that country, which led to the protest [words indistinct].

The case of our own foreign indebtedness is, of course, now well known: We need some assistance to be able to meet our short-term trade arrears as well as our other foreign debt liabilities. Strenuous efforts are being made to reschedule these debts, but those with insured arrears are collectively insistent on an IMF program as a precondition. As you are aware, our position on this matter has been clarified now and again. This administration will not compromise on its position that the terms of the loan must be in Nigeria's best interest. There are areas during the course of relationships where on grounds of national interest we differ from the views of the IMF.

As for the possibility of exploring other avenues for loans, including borrowing from friendly countries and organizations, perhaps with less stringent conditions, the government is considering all possible and realistic options.

[Reporter] Now sir, we will perhaps look at the problem of the Nigerian economy from another angle. Nigerians again recently rose to the challenge and contributed well over 5 million naira for our Olympic efforts and other ancilliary programs. Perhaps they could be called upon to make special contributions toward — and I would like to suggest — a save-Nigeria-fund. For instance, only 1 naira per adult Nigerian will amount to well over 50 million naira, and this could be used for special agricultural projects.

[Idiagbon] Yes, while we thank Nigerians who contributed magnanimously to the Olympic fund, we must not overstretch their generosity. No responsible government can rely on alms to raise development funds. Rather than that, all governments — federal, state, and local — have to devise means of funding development projects, especially in the area of agriculture. This administration has already indicated that it is determined to reduce overdependence on petroleum as the main source of foreign exchange and government revenue. So far, under the 1984 budget, government will embark on a review of the system of tax collection and tax administration in the country in order to make them more attractive. We also introduced new measures to streamline customs procedures and to establish revenue collection census for the collection of excise duties. There will be a general intensification of revenue drive in order to broaden the revenue base of government. Already new taxes like advertisement tax, entertainment tax, ceremonial tax, and education levy have been introduced in some states. Current efforts have been intensified to eliminate waste and increase productivity in all sectors of the economy.

[Reporter] Now perhaps there is an issue which should not interest Lagosians alone but every Nigerian who has the economic progress of the country at heart: This is the question of the third mainland bridge. The bridge could not be completed by the ousted civilian regime due to financial constraints, but the general belief is that the government might have been able to see the project through if it had (?disrupted) itself entirely of political considerations. Yet the completion of the bridge is necessary for both economic and social reasons. In view of our present financial predicament, can the government not think of going into an arrangement with some reputable and well-meaning financial houses to enable them to complete the bridge and collect tolls on it for an agreed period, after which the toll collection will revert to the government?

[Idiagbon] Well, this matter is being looked into by both the Ministries of Finance and Works and Housing. As you are aware, any form of loan, whether by deferred payment or through toll collection, involves foreign exchange elements. With our present high burdeen of foreign debts and servicing charges, we have to be very cautious about embarking upon a project of this magnitude that will cost about 22 million naira. Government will make a pronouncement about the completion of the bridge at the appropriate time in future.

[Reporter] Chief of Staff, we have been talking a lot about rural development and it does not appear as if there is corresponding action to make it work. A concept propounded in one of our programs a short while ago seems to be commendable to reason: It is that in some parts of the world, companies that open up factories in rural locations with less than 5,000 population are given incentives and concessions by the government. This will encourage firms to establish in rural areas and keep people there. Does this appeal to the Federal Military Government?

[Idiagbon] Government has always encouraged investments in rural areas by way of incentives and concessions. I would like to remind you that until recently manufacturing firms enjoyed duty exemptions and concessionary duties on imported raw materials and machinery under the approved user scheme. The scheme had to be discontinued, however, because of widspread abuse by unscrupulous businessmen to the extent that prospective investors may now not have adequate foreign exchange to pay for imported manchinery because of current financial constraints. Such businesses may not be encouraged to invest yet. We are hopeful that things will improve before long.Since government is interested in the dispersal of industries, the need for firms to establish factories in the rural areas is of paramount importance. This administration is fully aware that the provision of some form of incentives will encourage the establishment of industries in rural areas. For that reason, the Ministry of Finance is now working out various incentives which will be graduated as between rural and urban sites of industries. Such incentives are intended to replace the approved users scheme. When these are ready, the public will be informed. As the availability of funds also constitutes an important consideration in starting a business, the small-scale farmers who constitute the bulk of our farming population are being assisted to obtain loans either from the Nigerian Agricultural Commercial Cooperative Bank or under the agricultural credit guarantee scheme fund. These facilities are also available to persons wishing to invest in the processing of agricultural produce. Apart from the financial incentives and concessions mentioned (?above) by me, rural infrastructures such as access roads, rural electrification, rural water development through boreholes, shallow wells, and construction of dams are being provided by river basin authorities as well as by state governments. All these are intended to promote investments in rural areas. If intending investors in the areas of operation of the river basin development authorities and the World Bank-assisted agricultural development projects approach the management of these authorities, they could accomodate some of their needs in terms of provision of rural infrastructures. They could also provide technical expertise to assist the investors in the initial planning of their projects.

[Reporter] Now sir, I will like to direct your mind to some international issues. The OAU has just celebrated its 21st anniversary. This celebration is viewed against the background of unsolved conflicts that have bedeviled the continent. Some of these are the Western Sahara conflict, the Chadian problem, and apartheid. Coincidentally, the Minister of External Affairs paid a visit to Frontline States with a special message from the head of the Federal Military Government. Is this an indication of Nigeria's effort to rediscover what a leadership role she should play within the OAU?

[Idiagbon] With remarkable consistency, Nigeria's foreign policy has been geared toward the attainment of international peace, security, and stability, particulary on our continent, without which meaningful economic growth and social upliftment of our people will be well-nigh impossible. South Africa as the focal point of apartheid constitues the greatest threat today to peace and stability in southern Africa. And recent developments have compelled us to visit the area in order to assess the attitudes and postures of the Frontline States to these developments. Our size and purpose in the continent naturally confer on us historic responsibilities commensurate with that size and purpose. It is [words indistinct] that we take the initiative in the aftermaths of the changing situation in the area to ensure that the liberation struggle is fertilized somehow and that the racists are prevented from taking advantage of the new development to [word indistinct] the surrender of Namibia's (?freedom) or the liquidation of apartheid itself. In this connection, our efforts are being pursued within the accepted parameters of the OAU charter on this issue as well as in respect of conflict situations on the continent. We believe that a lot of our problems are capable of being resolved in the traditional African style if only outside interference can be reduced to the barest minimum. We are committed to this method of approach, and we are determined to explore all possible avenues in resolving this crisis situation so that the scarce resources in our continent could be better utilized for growth and development. If you call this role which has characterized our foreign policy objectives over the years one of leadership in Africa, then I shall say that we will certainly not shirk such responsibility and that we are indeed proud to wear such a mantle.

[Reporter] Chief of Staff, I am sure this program will be totally insipid if we did not discuss what now seems to be the most serious issue in the country today, and that is what is now known as the Umaru Dikko affair. Following the kidnap of Umaru Dikko, who is the most wanted Nigerian fugitive, last Thursday, a lot of water has since run under the bridge. There have been hot exchanges between Nigeria and Britain, there have been seizures of men and materials and they have eventually been released. What is the true situation now, because it cannot be said to be yet quite normal?

[Idiagbon] Our reaction on the Dikko affair will definitely depend on the actions of the British Government. This, however, does not mean that we do not desire to have Dikko and his cohorts back. More than ever before, we will do everything possible to bring back those whose hobby it was to loot the treasury of this great nation. To the members of the Armed Forces, other security agencies, and the entire nation, I wish — on behalf of the Federal Military Government — to express my joy for the sense of vigilance displayed during this test case. This should be maintained at all our borders and in our cities. As an independent nation, our relationship with others will continue to be on a reciprocal basis.

[Reporter] Well, Chief of Staff, I quite understand this has been a very short day but usually you have the last word on this program. what shall it be this time around?

[Idiagbon] Well for today, members of the Armed Forces and in fact the entire nation should remain vigilant and report any suspicious movement in our midst to the security agencies.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, Chief of Staff.

Papers Comment on Jailing of Journalists

AB091350 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 9 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Two papers, the *NATIONAL CONCORD* and the *SATELLITE* examine the judgement passed last week on two *GUARDIAN* newspaper journalists by the Public Officers Protection Against False Accusation Tribunal. The papers share the same opinion on the issue. While the *CONCORD* does not wholly support the verdict, it calls for the abrogation of Decree No 4 under which the journalists were convicted. The paper expresses its sympathy and solidarity with the families and well wishers of the affected journalists. In agreeing that the promulgation of Decree No 4 is to check of excesses of some journalists, the *SATELLITE* calls on the Supreme Military Council to grant pardon to the jailed reporters.

Former Kwara Governor Given 21-Year Jail Term

AB100745 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] A former governor of Kwara State, Alhaji Adamu Attah, was today sentenced to 21 years imprisonment by the Ibadan zone of Special Military Tribunal on the Recovery of Public Property. Alhaji Attah was found guilty on a six-count charge of embezzling 2 million naira from the security (?bonds) of the Kwara State Government in September 1983. The former governor was jailed 21 calendar years on each count but the sentences will run concurrently. The tribunal also directed him to refund 2 million naira to the Federal Government. Forty-two former members of the Kwara State House of Assembly were also ordered to pay 40,000 naira each into the coffers of the government. The judgement is subject to ratification by the Supreme Military Council.

FMG Gives Approval to Steel Plant Construction

AB090840 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The Federal Military Government says it will go ahead with the proposed new steel plants in spite of the present economic constraints. The minister of mines, power, and steel, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, states this while presenting a paper entitled: The Effects of the Iron and Steel Industry on the Country's Technological Takeoff, at the Command Staff College, Jaji, in Kaduna State.

He said that the immediate plan of the Federal Government was to establish a high grade alloy steel plant and the installation of steel foundries to boost the local production machine tools and spare parts. The minister added that another area deserving urgent attention was the production of flat steel which presently constitutes about 6 percent of total steel consumption.

On the progress so far made in the steel industry, Alhaji Lukman disclosed that about 2,713 million naira has been invested in the steel project. The minister expressed satisfaction that all steel plants in the country were performing well and were selling the product directly to the open market.

Sankara Sends 'Friendship' Message to Buhari

AB060801 Lagos NAN in English 0750 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Lagos, July 5 (NAN) — The head of state of Upper Volta, Captain Thomas Sankara, has sent a message of "brotherhood and friendship" to the head of state of the Federal Military Government, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, according to a statement issued today by the office of the chief press secretary to the head of state.

Captain Sankara's message said that "in the name of the people of Upper Volta and on my own regard, I wish to renew to the people and government of Nigeria my most sincere feeling of brotherhood and friendship." The message recalled Capt Sankara's brief stop-over in Lagos last Monday and refered to Nigeria as a "beautiful country."

Last Monday, the Upper Volta leader arrived in Lagos several hours behind schedule as a result of which full protocol could not be accorded him.

Major General Buhari, accompanied by the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, and others, had waited at Murtala Muhammed international airport, Ikeja, for about [number indistinct] hours on that day and returned to Dodan Barracks when the Upper Voltan head of state did not show up.

When Capt Sankara's plane eventually landed more than two hours after Maj Gen Buhari had left the airport, the Upper Voltan head of state was welcomed by the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, with whom he held discussions before he flew back home.

UPPER VOLTA

Ouagadougou Reports on Cooperation Agreements With Cuba

AB091658 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The Cuban-Upper Voltan joint cooperation commission held a meeting in Havana 11-16 June 1984. The commission examined a few points related to technical assistance and cooperation in the fields of sugar industry, health, planning, agriculture, transportation, education, and commerce.

As for technical assistance, the Cuban and Upper Voltan delegations defined the conditions of this assistance in accordance with the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation agreement signed in Havana on 21 December 1983. Concerning the sugar industry, the parties agreed to send a Cuban mission to Upper Volta as soon as the sugar campaign begins in October-November 1984-85 [as heard], to study the possibilities of improving crushing techniques in order to extract all the juice from the cane.

In the health field, the Cuban party decided to give drugs and to send two medical teams comprising 19 experts to our country.

In the field of planning, the country requires two experts specialized in general planning and particularly in stockbreeding and agriculture. An agreement of principle was signed on the matter. Cuba promised to send these experts in July-August.

For rural development, Cuba decided to send two zoo technicians specialized in agriculture and stockbreeding as teachers and advisers in specialized schools for the training of junior executives at the multipurpose school of agriculture at Matourkou and the national school of livestock and veterinary sciences. An expert as adviser in the minister's cabinet for one year will also be sent. Short training seminars for Upper Voltan teachers in professional training schools, scholarships for specialization and in-training courses for junior executives working on farmers cooperatives and in the field of animal production, and the supply of production-oriented agricultural equipment for the two training schools for production are also envisaged.

A multipurpose mission of technical assistance support will come to Upper Volta before the end of the year, to study the questions related to the micro-dam and the development of the Sourou valley, in order to determine the possibilities of Cuban participation in these projects.

As for transpotation and commerce, the following decisions have been made: the sending of a Cuban mission to Upper Volta in order to examine the possibilities of building a factory for concrete sleepers for the Ouagadougou-Tambao railroad, Cuba's participation in the runway of Bobo-Dioulasso Airport, the forthcoming feasibility studies on the project to construct a railroad linking Accra to Bobo-Dioulasso, and the drafting and signing of an airline agreement between Cuban and Upper Volta. Several other offers were proposed by Cuba.

Finally, Cuba noted Upper Volta's financial needs in training and re-training of teachers and equipment for literacy and post-literacy education. Cuba also told Upper Volta it is willing to offer higher education scholarships.

The two parties expressed satisfaction about the concrete results and the sincere and friendly atmosphere which characterized the first Cuban-Upper Voltan joint commission deliberations. They also believe that these deliberations strengthen bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

During his visit, Comrade Arba Diallo was received by His Excellency Fidel Castro.

ANGOLA

Van Dunem, GDR Delegation Discuss Relations

MB100714 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Official talks between delegations of the MPLA-Labor Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany held in Luanda since yesterday have centered on strengthening bilateral relations and on analyzing the international situation. Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, the MPLA Central Committee secretary for international relations, and Guenter Sieber, the GDR chief of international relations, led their parties' delegations to these talks.

In the beginning of the talks, Guenter Sieber underlined the need for the peoples of Angola and the GDR to unite in the struggle for progress and development which international imperialism tries in vain to counter.

While in Angola, the German leader and his delegation are going to visit labor centers and places of historic interest in Luanda and in a province still to be named. The German delegation, which arrived in Luanda yesterday, is going to spend 4 days in Angola.

72 UNITA 'Bandits' Killed 18-30 Jun

MB081013 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 8 July 84

[Text] In armed actions carried out between 18 and 30 June in the provinces of Huambo, Malanje, and Cuando Cubango, the glorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola killed 72 UNITA bandits and captured an assortment of war equipment.

A total of 28 of the bandits were killed on 18 June when their group was moving to Mussolo in Malanje. Various pieces of war equipment were also captured. Some 13 UNITA gangsters were killed at a place 25 km from the headquarters of the municipality of (Cuanda) and (Artaza) in Malanje Province on 15 [as heard] June. Another five UNITA counterrevolutionaries were killed, and various pieces of war equipment were captured following the destruction of an enemy camp located 50 km from Longa municipality in Cuando Cubango Province on 22 June. In Huambo Province, 26 more UNITA bandits were killed on 30 June.

Further on Fighting

MB060630 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] A total of 53 UNITA criminals were annihilated by the Angolan defense and security forces in operations mounted between 17 and 29 June in Moxico, Cuando Cubango, Malanje, and Huambo Provinces.

According to ANGOP, which cites military sources, 20 criminals were killed in offensive operations launched in the last days of June, 80 km from the city of Metlongue in Cuando Cubango.

Another three puppets were killed during same period in the (?Cuchi) area also in the province. These actions also led to the capture of a puppet wearing the stripes of a sergeant and the release of 17 civilians that the puppets held in captivity after kidnapping them from their homes.

In Malanje, 24 criminals were annihilated in (Cambumbi-Catembo) area and (in Mucussuenge), Moxico Province, 4 puppets were killed when they attempted to move into this area.

In Huambo, two puppets were killed by our combatants in a clash against a group of criminals on 19 June. All these actions led to the capture of several consignments of weapons and ammunition.

FNLA Says 41 Government Troops Killed, Captured

MB070659 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] There are signs that the Angolan rebel movement, the Angolan National Liberation Front [FNLA], is operating again. A communique from the military wing of the movement says its troops have killed or captured 41 government soldiers in recent operations in two northern provinces. The communique makes no mention of guerrilla casualties. The FNLA has been largely inactive since 1979, but the military faction announces it began operating again last year. The latest activity seems to have been confirmed by the Angolan Government, which has reported some guerrillas activity in the north of the country.

LESOTHO

Soviet Delegation Meets With BNP Head Makhele

MB041353 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The minister of cooperatives and rural development and secretary general of the Basotho National Party, the Honorable V.M. Makhele, this morning had wide-ranging discussions with the delegation of the Soviet Committee of Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

The 3-man delegation which is on a 4-day official visit to Lesotho is led by the minister of foreign relations of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Lithuania, His Excellency Mr V.M. Zenkyavichyus, who is also president of the presidium of the Soviet Solidary Committee.

The Soviet delegation will, during their stay in Lesotho, hold discussions with several cabinet ministers and high ranking government officials. The delegation arrived in Maseru on Saturday and was met at the Leabua Jonathan Airport by the minister of information and broadcasting, the Honorable D.T. Sixishe, and the deputy senior permanent secretary, Mr Chaka Ntsane. Earlier today, they also held discussions with the Lesotho Afro-Asia Peoples Solidarity Committee.

MALAWI

Banda Addresses National Day Celebrations

MB062025 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] His excellency the life president ngwazi, Dr Kamuzu Banda, has said the stability and prosperity Malawi has enjoyed during 20 years of independence have proved wrong those who predicted chaos in an independent Malawi. The life president was speaking today at the Kamuzu Stadium in Blantyre when he attended the main events of the 20th independence anniversary celebrations. The life president said when he was fighting colonial rule some people laughed at him and predicted that there would tribal chaos and people would go in poverty if Nyasaland went out of the federation. The life president said after 20 years of independence, the people of Malawi still live in harmony and there is no tribal warfare. He said, for example, he himself is very much at home among the Ngonis of Nzimba, despite the fact that the Ngonis and Chewas used to fight. The life president said that to the welfare of the people, no one is starving. In fact, the ngwazi went on, Malawi only among African countries is well known for being self-sufficient in food.

The life president explained that this was so because from the time Malawi gained independence he told the people that this meant hard work. He said because the people listened to his appeals for hard work they not only have enough food but they also have enough surplus crops to sell and because the people have money from their surplus harvest, they no longer go to South Africa in search of employment. The ngwazi said in addition to all this, Malawians live at peace with people of other races and, similarly, there is no friction among the different religions.

Speaking earlier the chairman of the national celebrations council, Mr Robson Chirwa, paid tribute to the life president for the tremendous development that has taken place in Malawi in the 20 years the country has been independent. He said through the life president Malawi has secured an unshakeable place on the international development market. Mr Chirwa then pledged, on behalf of the people, that the nation will continue to rally behind the Ngwazi in further efforts to develop the country.

Today's events at the stadium included traditional dances and military displays and an international football match between Malawi and Kenya.

Mugabe Sends Congratulatory Message

MB071233 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] The [Zimbabwean] prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has sent a congratulatory message to President Kamuzu Banda on the 20th anniversary of Malawi's independence. In his message, Comrade Mugabe expressed the hope that trade between Zimbabwe and Malawi will increase through the participation in the Southern Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, to the mutual benefit of the two countries. The prime minister also reiterated Zimbabwe's continued support and commitment to the principles of the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations. Comrade Mugabe said his government appreciates the bonds of friendship that exist between the Malawi Congress Party and ZANU-PF.

MOZAMBIQUE

Government Expels 7 Senior ANC Officials

MB091206 Johannesburg International Service in English
1100 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The Frelimo government of Mozambique has expelled at least seven senior members of the ANC in the past week. The expulsions have been confirmed by the senior spokesman for the Mozambican Government. He said the ANC members had been told they had to be what he referred to as [word indistinct], but he declined to comment any further.

Reports from London say those expelled include Mr Joe Slovo. He is said to have left Mozambique about a month ago, but no indication has been given of his destination. Mr Slovo is believed to be the mastermind behind ANC attacks in South Africa in recent years. An official of the South African Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said the department is not in a position to comment.

In terms of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique, Mr Joe Slovo and other ANC leaders would have to leave Mozambique. The Mozambican Government has in recent months expelled many members of the ANC, and most of them are now in Tanzania. The organization is banned in South Africa.

Bulgaria's Filipov on Official 3-Day Visit

Arrives in Maputo

MB091340 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Grisha Filipov, the Bulgarian premier, arrived in Maputo today for a 3-day official visit to Mozambique at the invitation of President Samora Machel. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is leading a delegation which will discuss bilateral issues with the Mozambican party and government. This is the Bulgarian leader's first trip to Africa since he became premier, and on this trip he has already visited Ghana, the People's Republic of Congo, Angola, and Zimbabwe.

Official Talks Begin

MB091850 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Official talks between our country and the People's Republic of Bulgaria began in Maputo this afternoon within the framework of the official program of the visit to Mozambique begun today by Grisha Filipov, the Bulgarian premier.

Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party and secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, who is leading the Mozambican delegation to the talks, said at the opening session that he was certain that the viewpoints which are to be examinined would contribute to the advancement of the peoples of Mozambique and Bulgaria.

In turn, Grisha Filipov, who is leading his country's delegation, expressed thanks for the cordial welcome accorded his delegation since its arrival in Maputo and said, we quote: We know that your struggle is difficult — that the Mozambican people are facing difficulties — but we also know that these difficulties are temporary and that the victory belongs to the Mozambican people, unquote.

An official reception in honor of the distinguished visitor is expected to take place this evening. This afternoon, Grisha Filipov and his delegation paid homage to the Mozambican heroes at the monument erected in their honor in Maputo.

Dos Santos, Filipov Comment

MB091950 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Talks between Mozambique and the People's Republic of Bulgaria begun in Maputo this afternoon within the framework of the official program of the visit to our country that Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov began today. Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and the secretary of the People's Assembly Standing Commission, is leading the Mozambican delegation to the talks.

[Begin Dos Santos recording] This meeting which is now taking place following your arrival and the talks which have begun will without any doubt be crowned with great success. [Words indistinct] the common struggle against imperialism and the fight we are waging here for the consolidation of our independence, against the armed bandits, and apartheid to create a prosperous state and continue to build socialism in the Mozambican fatherland. The Mozambican people are engaged in the implementation of the decisions of the fourth congress and, to be more precise, in the struggle against the armed bandits, famine, and nakedness for the building of socialism. Close liaison between our parties will permit Mozambique to advance in this direction. It will also permit the Bulgarian people to advance toward the development of socialism. [end recording]

Those were words of Marcelino dos Santos during the opening session of the talks.

In turn, Grisha Filipov, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, said the following in his speech:

[Begin Filipov recording in Bulgarian fading into Portuguese translation] The Mozambican people can always count on the support of the Bulgarian people, party, and government during both difficult and happy times. We are class brothers. We have common objectives and we are following the same common path. In this context, I wish to present greetings and [word indistinct] from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to Comrade Samora Machel and all the fraternal people of Mozambique, and express his wishes for new victories in the ongoing heroic struggle being waged by the Mozambican people. [end recording]

Machel Returns From SADCC Summit in Botswana

MB071150 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Excerpt] President Samora Machel returned last night to Maputo from Botswana, where he participated in the fifth summit of the heads of state and government of the Southern Africa Development and Coordination Conference [SADCC] member countries in Gaborone. After the summit, a communique distributed to the press reveals that the heads of state and government and their representatives revised the progress report on the SADCC action program which covers the July 1983-June 1984 period.

Radio Mozambique's correspondent in Gaborone said that this report was approved and may be made public. This source also said that the summit analyzed the discrimination problem in terms of support for SADCC's projects. It decided to denounce such practices and appeal to the donor countries not to use their aid programs to divide the members of this organization, thus undermining their cooperation.

Deputy Minister Hails Self Defense Work

MB091900 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Francisco Pateguana, deputy agriculture minister and Tete Province acting governor, recently toured the area of Boroma, Changara District. At a meeting with the local residents he commended the strengthening of self defense efforts and the heightening of people's vigilance.

The deputy agriculture minister called on Boroma residents to farm low-lying areas for agricultural production to minimize the effects of drought in that region of Tete Province.

FPLM Kill 24 'Bandits' in Inhambane, Gaza, Zambezia

MB081030 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0605 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Our Armed Forces killed 12 armed bandits on 19 June in Buchane in the Inhambane Province. Also in that province our forces repelled a group of bandits who fled in disarray, leaving three men dead and abandoning various pieces of war equipment. In Chibuto, Gaza Province, five armed bandits were killed in a clash with the FPLM forces, while in Zambezia Province our FPLM killed four bandits and captured AKM weapons, ammunition, knapsacks, bazooka rockets, several military uniforms, blankets, clothes, and several household appliances.

160 'Bandits' Surrender in Zambezia in 1984

MB091504 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Some 160 armed bandits surrendered to the FPLM forces in the Namarroi district, Zambezia Province this year. Our Quelimane regional radio station also said that two other armed bandits surrendered with their weapons to the Mozambican Armed Forces stationed in Maganja da Costa District. The source cited the military commander of Maganja da Costa as having said that there had been a tremendous number of desertions in the ranks of the armed bandits recently due to the seek-and-destroy operations launched by the FPLM forces against the criminal bases.

Resistance Announces Military Successes

LD082028 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2000 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] The Mozambican National Resistance announced in Lisbon today that it carried out 48 military operations in northern and southern provinces of Mozambique between 22 and 30 June. In a communique released in the Portuguese capital, it adds that it has total control over central Mozambique. The communique further says that the 48 military operations resulted in 143 soldiers of the Mozambican Armed Forces killed, 119 wounded, and 37 taken prisoner, and that 2 armored cars, 26 military vehicles, and 4 tractors were destroyed.

SOUTH AFRICA

Buthelezi Rejects Violence in Toppling Government

MB091152 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu and leader of the Inkatha movement, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says he rejects armed struggle as a feasible strategy in South Africa because, for the foreseeable future, there are no prospects of toppling the government by violent means. Addressing members of Inkatha in Johannesburg, Chief Buthelezi said that the blacks of South Africa were charged by history with bringing about change through nonviolent means.

He cited President Samora Machel of Mozambique as an example of pragmatic leadership. Chief Buthelezi said that President Machel saw the futility of mounting military forces against Pretoria. He said President Machel had signed the Nkomati Accord as an African patriot and as a son of the African soil.

Antiapartheid Sources Report UK, RSA Plane Sale

MB100813 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] The Pretoria regime is going to buy from Great Britain a quantity of spy (?ships with warplanes) with the agreement of the conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. This was announced by sources in the antiapartheid movement. This new model of airplane from British Aerospace will be useful to integrate Pretoria in the NATO system of espionage and intelligence. These (?coast guarders) represent a militarized version of the model HS748, equipped with sophisticated radars and equipment to collect espionage information.

South Africa established a bodyguard service agency last April with the objective of buying war equipment under the guise of a commercial business. The agency, named SAFEC, was to deal with British Aerospace as part of a supposed commercial agreement between the interested parties.

But in practice this means a violation of the embargo on sellling arms to South Africa which was decreed by the United Nations. The operation will be the largest sale of British military equipment to the racist regime in recent times since the supplying of a group of [word indistinct] pursuit planes in the early 1970s.

Details of Arrangements for Colored Elections Published

MB060647 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The elections for the House of Representatives on 22 August are published in the government gazette today. It gives the names of electoral officers in the various constituencies and publishes a list of places where the nomination court will sit from 1000 to 1100 in the morning on 23 July. A spokesman for the Department of Internal Affairs has said in Pretoria that prospective Colored condidates can send their application forms for registration to electoral officers from today.

Colored political parties have to register not later than 16 July. Candidates of parties failing to register will have to stand as independents. So far, three parties have registered: they are the Labor Party, the People's Congress Party, and the Freedom Party. The proclamation for the election of members to the House of Delegates is to be published in the government gazette on Monday.

Advocate General Reports on Oil Investigation

MB101003 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] The minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, says the investigation by the advocate general into alleged irregularities in the purchase of crude oil, has shown that the ministers concerned obtained crude oil for the country under difficult circumstances with great success. Mr Seyn was replying in the House of Assembly to the debate on the report of the advocate general, Mr Justice Piet van de Walt, who found in his report that there had been no unjustified enrichment at the expense of the state by anyone concerned wtih the purchase of crude oil. The investigation arose from allegations of irregularities which had been brought to the attention of the leader of opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, who in turn had referred the matter to the prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, for investigation.

The minister said that the investigation into who had leaked the secret document, a government document on oil purchases, to Dr Slabbert had almost been completed. Mr Justice van de Walt recommended in his report that a fresh look be taken at South African crude oil purchases and particularly at their financial control. He recommended that public money collected in terms of the State Oil Fund Act be subject to parliamentary control and also to auditing by the auditor general. Mr Justice van de Walt said that all involved in the present investigation, including the auditors of the fund, supported this recommendation.

During the debate in the House of Assembly, spokesmen for the National Party and the Conservative Party said they were satisfied with the report, but the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] spokesman, Mr Brian Goodall, said that the PFP continued to believe that money used for crude oil purchases should be subject to parliamentary control and auditing by the auditor general.

Mr Justice van de Walt said in his report that it was evident that a person or persons with either the same or different goals and ulterior motives had spread half truths and rumors about South African crude oil purchases, as well as the people who were or might have been concerned with these purchases. The advocate general said that the documents which had been sent to the opposition had been obtained unlawfully, apparently from the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs. He found that all officials who had taken decisions to purchase oil from time to time had exercised their discretion properly. He said that he had not been able to find any ground for stating that there had been unjustified enrichment on the part of any official.

Because the name of the international oil broker, Mr Marino Chiavelli, had been mentioned in Dr Slabbert's letter to the prime minister, which had been among the papers handed to him, Mr Justice van de Walt said that he had also investigated allegations that Mr Chiavelli had been enriched unjustly at the expense of the state. He said that as far as he had been able to determine, Mr Chiavelli had at no time sold crude oil to South Africa, nor had he purchased it on behalf of the country. He said that on the evidence before him, Mr Chiavelli could at the most have been a link in the oil supply chain, but there was nothing but speculation to support this.

Tambo Criticizes RSA Media on Swazi-ANC Row

MB091040 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 Jul 84 p 3

[By Enock Ndlovu]

[Text] ANC President Oliver Tambo has issued a scathing attack against South African newspapers for the "irresponsible manner" in which they handled the row between the ANC and Swaziland.

Mr Tambo accused the South African papers of refuelling the dispute and blowing it out of proportion to serve South African interests at the expense of both the Kingdom and his organisation.

Mr Tambo admitted that his cadres were the first to open fire on Swazi police.

When I asked him if he was aware that his men were the aggressors, he said: "I know that," but would not comment any further.

I spoke to Mr Tambo when I went to cover the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordinating Conference] heads of states and governments summit conference.

During the interview with me, he said: "My friend, support us and forget about these minor things. South African media use you to spread their propaganda about my organisation. One of the stories I am complaining about, for example, was about a burial which was used by the SABC TV portraying the ANC as one that fails to give a respectable funeral service to its member."

Generally, Mr Tambo was cautious when asked sensitive questions about Swaziland. Before my interview with him he avoided to answer a question by journalists about the current feeling at ANC headquarters about Swaziland and its stand over the ANC issue.

He did not sound hostile as he has been portrayed by the South African media, particularly *CITY PRESS*.

Earlier this year, Mr Tambo was reported to have fervently refuted a statement which *CITY PRESS* alleged was made by Mr Tambo against the Kingdom.

During the press conference, Mr Tambo said he would only answer questions by South African journalists after a scheduled meeting with prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi. However, the meeting could not take place and was postponed for a date to be arranged.

On another note, Mr Tambo said although Zulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi was not an enemy, "he does sometimes behave like the enemy."

"Gatsha has done a lot of things which sometimes make him look like our enemy." Mr Tambo declared.

SWAZILAND

Liqoqo Member Prince Makhungu Dies

MB071153 Mbabane Television Service in English 1815 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] A member of the Supreme Council of State, Liqoqo, Prince Makhungu, died this morning in Johannesburg after a long illness. Prince Makhungu, besides being a member of the Liqoqo, was also well known in soccer circles in Swaziland.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Warns of Problems Without National Unity

MB091619 Zambia Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, today warned of continued economic and social problems if there is no unity in the country. Addressing a large crowd outside Siavonga boma [government office] on the first leg of his Southern Province 10-day tour, Dr Kaunda said unity and cooperation were the answer to all economic and social problems. The president said that if Zambians continued to strive, stand, and work together through God's love and unity, financial, social, and economic enemies could be defeated.

He said problems in the nation should not be an excuse to destroy all that has been achieved in all spheres of human endeavor. Dr Kaunda said that there was no nation in the world whose national entity and integrity was not threatened by economic problems. He said the nation has faced — and still faces — numerous problems which have not created enmity due to unity.

The president said foreigners saying that Zambians are suffering should be ignored, because they were agents of Satan, forgetting the social and economic problems in their own countries.

Welcoming the president, provincial Central Committee member Mungoni Liso called for honesty and sincerity in the leadership when dealing with people. Mr Liso said keeping peace was the duty of every leader, from the section to the top, who should build and not destroy through cheating.

Kaunda Returns From SADCC Summit in Gaborone

MB070731 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, returned home yesterday from Gaborone, Botswana, where he attended a 1-day summit of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC. The president was accompanied to Botswana by his wife, Madame Betty Kaunda; Lands and Natural Resources Minister Fitzpatrick Chuula [name and title as heard]; and Commerce and Industry Minister Leonard Subulwu.

The president was given a warm welcome by party militants and members of the Women's League, who performed culture dances at Lusaka International Airport. Party Secretary General Humphrey Mulemba, Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Grey Zulu, members of the Central Committee, ministers, ministers of state, and top senior party and government officials were also at the airport to welcome the president and his entourage.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Inaugural Address on Socialism

MB100636 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, says social justice in Zimbabwe can only be achieved through socialism based on Marxist-Leninist principles. He says in the process of constructing socialism, the full involvement of the masses is absolutely essential. Comrade Mugabe was delivering the inaugural address to a series of lectures on the subject "The Construction of Socialism in Zimbabwe," which was launched by the Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies.

He said since independence circumstances were far from right for a full-blooded revolutionary thrust, but the preparatory work has begun. The prime minister said if the socialist revolution is to proceed at a faster rate, the party must assume control of all economic and social organizations, including state institutions. He added that this is only possible under a one-party state. Comrade Mugabe also said a program to develop party cadres with high political and ideological awareness is under way.

The lecture series, which starts on Monday next week [as heard], will also be delivered by a number of government ministers.

Bulgaria's Filipov Arrives on Official Visit

Met by Mugabe

MB070704 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] The Bulgarian premier, Comrade Grisha Filipov, arrived in Harare yesterday for a 3-day visit to Zimbabwe. Comrade Filipov, who is accompanied by his wife Velichka and several high-ranking officials, was met at Harare airport by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and several cabinet ministers. According to a government statement, Comrade Filipov will hold wide-ranging talks with Comrade Mugabe covering bilateral and international issues.

Visits Victoria Falls

MB081216 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] The visiting Bulgarian prime minister, Comrade Grisha Filipov, today continued his official visit to Zimbabwe by touring the Victoria Falls. Comrade Filipov, who is leading a 17-man delegation, is accompanied by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda. He was met at the Victoria Falls airport by the minister of natural resources and tourism, Comrade Victoria Chitepo, the provincial governor for Matabeleland South, Comrade Daniel Ngwenya, and several party and government officials.

This afternoon, the Bulgarian prime minister will attend a luncheon to be given in his honor by Comrade Muzenda before returning to Harare later in the day. Comrade Robert Mugabe has already held talks with his Zimbabwean counterpart. [sentence as heard] The details of the talks are expected to be revealed in a joint communique to be issued tomorrow before Comrade Filipov leaves Harare for Maputo, Mozambique.

Cooperation in Tourism Urged

MB090741 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, has called for a speedy implementation of the Zimbabwe-Bulgaria economic and political agreement. Comrade Muzenda, who was accompanying the Bulgarian prime minister, Comrade Grisha Filipov, in Victoria Falls yesterday, also urged the two countries to expand their tourism relations.

Praising the role played by Bulgaria during the liberation struggle of Zimbabwe, Comrade Muzenda said the government considers Bulgaria as a close ally in terms of trade and political ties. Earlier, Comrade Filipov, who arrived in Harare on Friday on a 3-day visit to Zimbabwe, expressed the hope that the two countries would start cooperation in tourism. The Bulgarian leader leaves for Maputo today after signing a joint communique with the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe.

Three Agreements Signed

MB091333 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Zimbabwe and Bulgaria today signed three agreements covering economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries. The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and his Bulgarian counterpart, Comrade Grisha Filipov, signed the protocol agreement which calls for increased economic cooperation between the two countries. The second agreement on cultural exchange programs was signed by the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, and the Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Lyubomir Popov. The other agreement, on the creation of a joint venture in agriculture, was signed by the minister of lands, resettlement, and rural development, Comrade Moven Mahachi, and the Bulgarian deputy minister of agriculture [as heard], Comrade Malinov.

Speaking at the signing ceremony the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said the agreements mark a new step in the development of relations between Bulgaria and Zimbabwe. Comrade Mugabe said he is appreciative of the Bulgarian delegation's visit to this country and looks forward to the implementation of the agreements. The Bulgarian prime minister, Comrade Filipov, said after the signing of the agreements the important thing is to implement what has been agreed upon. He said the results of the visit are good, and the first results of the agreements will be seen early next year.

The ceremony was attended by the deputy prime minister, Comrade Simon Muzenda, several government ministers and officials, and members of the Bulgarian delegation and embassy staff.

Joint Communique Issued

MB100736 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Zimbabwe and Bulgaria have expressed deep concern at the deterioration of the international situation because of the aggressive policy of imperialism. This was expressed in a joint communique in Harare yesterday by the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, and his visiting Bulgarian counterpart, Comrade Grisha Filipov.

The two leaders underlined the major problem facing humanity today as the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and expressed their support for the constructive initiative being made by socialist states towards improving the international situation. They condemned the direct military interference of imperialist forces in conflicts and analyzed the situations in southern Africa, Chad, the Western Sahara, Palestine, and Central America.

Earlier, Comrade Mugabe and Comrade Filipov signed an agreement covering economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Zimbabwe and Bulgaria. Comrade Filipov later left for Maputo for a 3-day official visit to Mozambique. He was met by Comrade Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Political Bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party and party secretary for economic policy.

Mugabe Returns from SADCC Summit Meeting

MB071159 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has returned from Botswana where he attended the fifth summit of leaders of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC.

Outgoing Zambian Envoy Bids Banana Farewell

MB060759 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] The outgoing Zambian high commissioner to Zimbabwe; Mr Wanweni Mayondi, called on the president, Comrade Canaan Banana, to bid him farewell this morning. Mr Mayondi, who has represented his country as high commissioner since independence in 1980, thanked Comrade Banana and the people of Zimbabwe for the hospitality accorded to him during his stay. Both Comrade Banana and Mr Mayondi expressed the hope that the friendly relations between Zambia and Zimbabwe will continue to grow.